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Moderates vs. Militants

Ulster Premier Resigns; U.K. Warns of Takeover

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, March 21 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's government today announced the resignation of its premier, James Chichester-Clark, a moderate, and warned of a takeover by militant forces.

Mr. Chichester-Clark, 54, a Protestant, was elected premier in 1969. He had been in office for more than two years. His resignation was announced in a statement from his home in Belfast.

The statement said: "It would be difficult to say whether it is possible for Brian Faulkner to take over as prime minister unless he is guaranteed to change course and to change the policies on law and order."

Mr. West is supporting William Craig, a hard-liner and former minister of home affairs, who is Mr. Faulkner's chief opponent.

It was the issue of law and order—of taking sterner action in Catholic areas—that toppled the outgoing prime minister, Maj. Chichester-Clark, a moderate, was clearly caught in the harsh dilemma of growing pressure among the right wing to get tough with Catholic militants and terrorists—and the determination of the British government not to alienate the Catholic community and worsen the precarious situation in Ulster.

The crisis was brought to a climax with the murder two weeks ago of three off-duty British soldiers. The killings were blamed on the militant "provisional" wing of the Catholic underground group, the Irish Republican Army.

Since the murders, even moderate Protestants had stepped up their demands on Maj. Chichester-Clark. Those demands included the setting up of internment camps for known terrorists, a massive army presence in Catholic areas and the re-arming of the local police. The British, as well as Maj. Chichester-Clark, made it clear that such moves would only further alienate the Catholic community and lead to more violence.

The outgoing prime minister, however, linked his political survival to one key demand. Shortly before he resigned, Maj. Chichester-Clark asked the British defense minister, Lord Carrington, and Sir Geoffrey Baker, chief of the army general staff, for a tactical change so that British troops could move into the Catholic-controlled areas of Belfast, now free of soldiers and police. This was rejected by the British defense minister, in fear that such a move would provoke further disorder.

Taxi Meeting
During a tense, hour-long meeting yesterday with the Ulster cabinet, Lord Carrington made it clear that London would have no choice but to take over direct rule of Northern Ireland unless it accepted British military tactics aimed at cooling Catholic and Protestant tensions.

Maj. Chichester-Clark's subsequent resignation was announced last night in a statement in which he said:

"I have decided to resign because I see no other way of bringing home to all concerned the realities of the present constitutional, political and security situation."

"The situation . . . is simply this: It is apparent that public and parliamentary opinion in Northern Ireland looks to the Northern Ireland government for measures which can bring the current Irish Republican Army campaign swiftly to an end."

"I have expressed to British ministers the full force of this opinion, and have pressed upon them my view that some further initiative is required. While they have agreed to take any feasible steps open to them to intensify the effort against the IRA, it remains the professional military view—and one which indeed I have often expressed myself—that it would be misleading the Northern Ireland community to suggest that we are faced with anything but a long haul, and that such initiatives as can be taken are unlikely to effect a radical improvement in the situation in the short term."

'Patience, Restraint'
"The Northern Ireland population must, therefore, continue to exercise the greatest patience and restraint, without which no progress can be made."

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James Chichester-Clark



Brian Faulkner

Round of Municipal Elections

Pro-Gaullists Capture Paris, Score an Upset in Toulouse

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, March 21 (UPI)—The Gaullist majority won control of the Paris City Council tonight and scored a major upset in Toulouse in runoff in the first municipal elections since 1965.

Near-complete election returns showed that the majority had increased its influence on the municipal level slightly, with the opposition losing ground. The majority thus accomplishes its goal of improving the local implantation in preparation for the legislative elections.

Interior Ministry figures gave 57 percent of the vote to the majority, 24 percent to the combined left opposition and 15.7 percent to the center. These figures, however, have been disputed for cutting too many militants in the majority and too many leftists in the center.

The Interior Ministry figures showed that only 10.5 percent of the majority voted in the Gaullist majority, with the

other 88.4 percent dominated by local moderates. These figures show that the relative success of the majority was not so much due to Gaullist candidates as their alliances with local powers.

In Paris, where the majority was short of City Council control in the outgoing government by two votes, it captured control to-day. Seven Paris districts went to the majority, five to the combined left and two to the center.

The Toulouse election was considered one of the most politically significant among the 69 runoffs in France's major cities. In general, local issues and personalities tend to dominate these city elections more than national ones.

The Toulouse victory by Pierre Baudis, however, did not mean that the majority dominated everywhere. Opposition figures held on for wins in Marseilles, La Rochelle, Metz, Lille, Pau, Orleans and Grenoble, beating tickets with several ministers on them.

These were the last national

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

1,000 Seized in Anti-Soviet Protest in D.C.

By Martin Weil
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—About 1,000 persons were arrested here today after they gathered in front of the Soviet Embassy in a peaceful demonstration in support of Soviet Jews.

Those arrested were part of more than 2,500 persons who had gathered to the intersection of 34th and K Streets, N.W., about 10 feet from the embassy, after rally held by a coalition of Jewish groups, including the United Jewish Defense League.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the group, was the first to be arrested in the sit-down, which blocked the intersection to traffic on 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

"We want to show our devotion by this action," Rabbi Kahane told the demonstrators. "President Nixon will have to respect his policy if enough Jews show themselves willing to sacrifice."

Earlier at the Ellipse, just south of the White House, Rabbi Kahane called on President Nixon to refuse to hold any talks with the Soviet Union until they allow the Soviet Jews to go free.

He said: "Few people care about a Jewish problem. . . but the whole world goes to any lengths to solve a world problem. We are gathered in Washington to give the world a king-sized headache."

Like the rally at the Ellipse, the 3 p.m. sit-down was peaceful and orderly. Exhorted to non-violence, demonstrators accepted arrest without physical resistance or verbal protest.

Many New Yorkers
Both Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson and Assistant Chief George R. Donohue estimated that the number arrested, including a large proportion of juveniles, was about 1,000. Many were students from New York.

It appeared to be the largest number of persons arrested in any



AIR LIFT—A South Vietnamese soldier holds on to a helicopter landing skid as it comes in for a landing at Ham Nghi, South Vietnam. He was one of many forced to ride outside overloaded U.S. helicopters flying from Laos.

Calley Jury Allowed to Hear Trial's Key Testimony Again

By William Greider
FT. BENNING, Ga., March 21 (UPI)—Over the objections of Lt. William L. Calley's lawyers, the U.S. court-martial jury is hearing again the entire testimony of four key prosecution witnesses—four men who said they watched Lt. Calley shoot civilians.

George W. Latimer, Lt. Calley's chief defense lawyer, protested the delay. "In this case, you've just got a situation that's very explosive. You have a man here waiting to see if he's going to live or die," he said.

Mr. Latimer also objected that the rereading of the transcripts or playing tape recordings of the testimony "gives the government a double shot. It's a second trial, that's what it is."

Nevertheless, the judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, after asking the jury again if it wanted to hear all of the four witnesses, ruled yesterday that the six Army officers would be allowed to listen to the testimony of Dennis Conti, James Dural, Charles Sledge and Paul Mesdieu, four riflemen from Lt. Calley's platoon.

The jury met in a special session today to hear the testimony read. The judge said the defense should not assume that the rereading will necessarily be damaging to the defendant. It could be the other way, he said.

'Cruel Punishment'
Mr. Latimer complained that the long jury deliberation—now through its fourth day—placed terrible pressure on the 27-year-old lieutenant. "I think that's

cruel and unusual punishment," the defense lawyer said, "to keep this boy waiting, waiting."

The six officers on the jury took an hour off yesterday afternoon to get GI haircuts. They were not supposed to attend church this morning because the defense objected.

"This is a touchy subject," said Mr. Latimer, "but I must object because I think that any communication between a juror and a third person would have to be recorded and transcribed as part of the record. I hate to become a devil's advocate."

The judge suggested that court stenographers could record a private mass held for two Catholic jurors, but Mr. Latimer pointed out that there are passages in the Old and New Testaments that are relevant to this trial and could influence a juror's judgment.

Calley Wants Anti-War Tour

FT. BENNING, Ga., March 21 (AP)—Lt. William L. Calley Jr. said yesterday that if he were acquitted at his murder trial, he would go on a worldwide tour, delivering anti-war lectures.

"I'm against all wars," he said. "I'm going to talk about doing away with all wars for all time."

16 Million U.S. Adults Would Like to Emigrate

PRINCETON, N.J., March 21.—America's pressing social and economic problems are reflected to some degree in the growing number of Americans who say they would like to emigrate to some other country if given the chance.

For the first time in recent years, a significant proportion of adults—one in eight, or an estimated 16 million Americans—would like to pull up stakes and live abroad. The present proportion, 12 percent, is twice as large as in 1959, just prior to the turbulent sixties. The figure is three times what it was a generation ago, soon after World War II, when the nation looked forward to a prolonged period of peace and tranquility on both the foreign and domestic fronts.

Young adults with college training are expected to play a major role in future America, yet, disturbingly, it is among this group that the desire to emigrate is greatest. No less than three in ten young adults between the ages of 18 and 29 with college training currently express a desire to leave their homeland.

Australia Has Appeal
The frontier spirit of Americans—the desire to carve out a new life in a new land—apparently

'Pullout Phase' in Laos Is Meeting Heavy Fire

9,000 Left, 'Fighting Every Inch'

By Alvin Shuster
SAIGON, March 21 (UPI)—Communist forces were today reported to be pursuing South Vietnamese troops being withdrawn from Laos as the allied invasion, aimed at cutting enemy supply routes, drew to a close.

Virtually every American helicopter supporting the operation was thrown into the effort to bring back the beleaguered South Vietnamese forces involved in bitter clashes again today.

More than 2,000 South Vietnamese troops returned today, leaving about 9,000 troops still in Laos.



LAOS CASUALTY—A South Vietnamese medic helps a soldier, who was wounded during fighting at Landing Zone Brown inside Laos, to an army field hospital at Ham Nghi.

Heaviest Raids Since November 50 U.S. Jets Hit SAM Sites And Supply Depots in North

SAIGON, March 21 (AP)—More than 50 U.S. warplanes today attacked surface-to-air missile sites, anti-aircraft gun positions and supply depots inside North Vietnam in the heaviest raids over the North since last November.

The U.S. Command, in announcing the strikes, said they ranged from the Demilitarized Zone, or the 17th parallel, to the 19th parallel. The 19th parallel is about 130 miles north of the DMZ and about the same distance south of Hanoi.

A spokesman said he had no reports of any U.S. fighter-bombers being shot down.

Hanoi's official North Vietnam News Agency said two U.S. jets were shot down raiding "populated areas" in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh Provinces.

Sources said more U.S. air strikes against North Vietnam can be anticipated because of the massive American bombing campaign against the Ho Chi Minh Trail network and Hanoi's determination to beef up its anti-aircraft defenses to harass the U.S. bombers.

President Nixon has said he will place no limitation upon the use of air power in Indochina.

About 250 U.S. combat planes carried out heavy raids against SAM and anti-aircraft sites and supply depots in North Vietnam last Nov. 21. Similar strikes were carried out by 20 fighter-bombers last Feb. 20, 30 fighter-bombers on Feb. 21, and 15 fighter-bombers on Feb. 28.

The U.S. Command said there

Congressmen Ask Hanoi for Visit to POWs

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—More than 70 members of the House today called on North Vietnam to allow a group of congressmen to inspect prisoners-of-war camps and meet with captive American servicemen.

In a letter they told Hanoi that "by allowing this you could allay the concern and questions of millions of people in the United States and throughout the world."

Meanwhile, it was reported that mail from American prisoners in North Vietnam apparently is moving again after a three-month lapse. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of a committee of liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam, claimed receipt Friday of 183 letters from POWs to their families.

Mrs. Weiss, who has delivered previous batches of POW mail, disclosed the latest shipment just after families of the men called a news conference to complain the letters had stopped.

Several POW families were at the White House Friday to watch President Nixon proclaim a "National Week of Concern" for their men starting today.

Israelis, Enemy Clash in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV, March 21 (UPI)—An Israeli Army patrol went into southern Lebanon early yesterday in pursuit of Arab guerrillas who had opened fire on it across the frontier, an Israeli spokesman said today.

The Israeli soldiers exchanged small-arms fire with the guerrillas but there were no known casualties on either side, the Tel Aviv spokesman said. The incursion into the Lebanese village of Assadi netted no guerrilla captives.

Gallup Poll

They would like to emigrate—ranked from highest to lowest—and the top choices of countries in which they would like to settle:

Percent Who Want To Emigrate — and Where:	To Want To Leave
Great Britain	41
Australia	33
Uruguay (Montevideo)	33
West Germany	27
Switzerland	22
Greece (Athens)	22
Finland	19
Sweden	18
Sweden	18
Spain	17
Brazil (Sao Paulo, Rio)	17
Netherlands	16
Australia	12
U.S.	12
Canada	12
Great Britain	12
Switzerland	12

When the views of the public in all nations surveyed are taken into consideration, Australia and the United States are found to be the top choices of where people would like to settle.

In Great Britain and the Netherlands, as in the United States, the greatest number would like to settle in Australia. People in Brazil, Uruguay and Greece pick the United States first while the West Germans name both the United States and Switzerland as their top choice.

To obtain these results, over 10,000 persons in nine nations were interviewed in person by Gallup-affiliated organizations in surveys conducted during January and February. In the U.S. a total of 1,571 adults were interviewed in more than 300 scientifically selected localities during the period February 19-21.

The following questions were asked in each nation:

If you were free to do so, would you like to go and settle in another country? What country?

The following table shows the percentage in each nation saying

Joint Allied Report Condemns Vietnamese Crimes in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, March 21 (UPI).—A joint report addressed to their two governments by high South Vietnamese and Cambodian officials has called for "radical measures" to put a halt to the continuing violence and theft perpetrated by South Vietnamese troops against Cambodian civilians.

The acts are listed in the report, which was signed here on March 8 by all members of a

joint commission, as "violence against the persons of civilians, thefts and plunder, attempted rapes, gunfire causing death and wounded, and rocket fire causing the destruction of homes."

The widespread incidents, which have been reported throughout the country since South Vietnamese troops began operating in Cambodia last April, have seriously damaged relations between the two allied governments and have confirmed many Cambodians in their deep-seated

belief that Vietnamese of all political persuasions are their sworn enemies.

A principal criticism made by the limited number of politically aware Cambodians against the government of Premier Lon Nol and Deputy Premier Sisowath Sitrak Matak is that it is lagging in compelling the Saigon authorities to enforce discipline among their troops, punish those who commit crimes against Cambodians and pay compensation to the victims.

Laos, Cambodian Invasions A Success, U.K. Expert Says

TOKYO, March 21 (UPI).—Sir Robert Thompson, the British guerrilla expert who has been consulted by President Nixon, believes the invasions of Cambodia and Laos have resulted in a situation where there is no longer a military threat to South Vietnam.

Sir Robert, writing in the current issue of the Pacific Community, an Asian quarterly, also says that Vietnamization has succeeded so well that South Vietnam could begin a return to normal this year.

"It is only now that the full benefit of the Cambodian operations is being felt," Sir Robert said. "The destruction of enemy bases and stockpiles and the loss of the port of Sihanoukville as a source of supply have completely altered the balance of power, particularly in the southern portion of South Vietnam."

The Laos invasion, he writes, "is compelling the North Vietnamese to deploy more troops for their own protection, all of which have to be supplied with both food and ammunition down the trail itself."

"This further reduces the amount which can be forwarded into Cambodia, from which the only real military threat to Saigon can be developed," the guerrilla expert says. "While the Cambodians hold out, the North Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, now in the position of an enemy-occupying power, will have few surplus resources with which to develop any military threat to South Vietnam."

Sir Robert says some demobilization of South Vietnam forces

Saigon Forces Withdrawing, 'Fighting Every Inch of Way'

(Continued from Page 1)
sources had suggested that the South Vietnamese would remain until the rainy season in May.

Confirming that the campaign was now in its "withdrawal phase," military sources insisted tonight that no withdrawal date had been agreed on by the planners before the operation began.

Italy's Roads Toll-Free

ROME, March 21 (UPI).—Toll collectors and service assistants on Italy's tollway network began a three-day strike today, meaning travel was free for motorists using the tollways. They were protesting cancellation of talks on a new contract.



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LANDSLIDE IN PERU—Two Indian women watch as rescue workers search for victims of a landslide which struck the mining camp of Chungar in the Andes.

Peru Official Says 259 Died in Landslide

LIMA, March 21 (UPI).—Interior Minister Gen. Armando Artola says 259 persons were killed in a landslide Thursday that buried a mining camp, 150 miles northeast of Lima, under tons of mud and rocks.

In announcing the official toll, the minister described the "catastrophic" reports that 1,000 or more were killed or missing. One

Free Democrats Only Losers In W. German State Election

MAINZ, Germany, March 21 (AP).—The Christian Democrats won an absolute majority in the Rhineland-Palatinate state parliament tonight, but Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats got a vote of confidence by recording their first local election gains in 18 months.

Final results gave the Christian Democrats 50 percent of the vote and 53 seats in the 100-member parliament—a gain of 3.3 percent and four seats.

The Social Democrats gained 3.7 percent over 1967 for a total of 40.5 percent of the vote and increased their number of seats from 39 to 44.

The Free Democrats party of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel dropped from 8.3 percent to 5.9 percent and retained only three of its eight seats.

The right-wing National Democratic party suffered another local loss and their four seats were surrendered when the NPD percentage fell from 6.9 percent to 2.7 percent, below the 5 percent needed to seat deputies.

The Communist party, running in its first Rhineland-Palatinate election, polled only 0.5 percent of the vote.

Just over 2 million of the state's 3.6 million voters went to the poll.

For the state's popular minister-president (governor), Helmut Kohl, 40, the result was a personal triumph and increased his national stature as a contender for the Christian Democratic party's national leadership.

But Mr. Brandt's party, which has lost votes in several local elections since he became head of the Bonn coalition government in October, 1969, could also take heart from their gains and claim it showed public endorsement of the chancellor's domestic and foreign policies, including efforts to improve relations with the Soviet bloc.

The Social Democrats were at a disadvantage because of the large Catholic population in the state of 3.6 million people.

The NPD, running on a platform of law and order, once had representatives in seven of the ten West German states. But after failing to get into the federal parliament in 1969, they have lost their seats in Lower Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and now in the Rhineland-Palatinate.

In the Rhineland-Palatinate, the Christian Democrats had governed in coalition with the Free Democrats. Mr. Kohl said he anticipated another coalition even if his party gained a majority.

The Christian Democrats had not won a majority in the state since 1959.

In the 1969 federal elections, the Christian Democrats vote decreased to 47.8 percent, the Socialists rose to 40.1 percent, the Free Democrats had 6.3 percent and the National Democrats, 5.2 percent.

It also was hard to overlook another dominant element in these first municipal elections since 1966: the gradual merging of the Gaullist political party—the Union of Democrats for the Republic, UDR—into a broad-based majority. Many of today's local victories were not Gaullist wins, but majority ones, possible because of UDR alliances with strongly implanted local parties, usually distinctly conservative.

The Gaullists showed throughout the campaign that they were willing to consider alliances with any party that rejected the Communists.

The centrist—those parties that under the Fifth Republic rejected both Communists and Gaullists—did not do well in these elections, despite solid wins by certain centrist personalities in cities like Rouen, Lyons, Nancy and La Rochelle. The centrist, though unlikely to disappear so long as Gaullism exists, would be the natural losers in a political polarization.

Centralist Future Bleak
The future of such centrist parties as the Radicals, led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, and the Democratic Center, led by former presidential candidate Jean Lecanuet of Rouen, was not brightened by today's results.

One example of the difference between local elections and national ones was the comfortable win in Marseilles today by the tickets led by outgoing Socialist Mayor Gaston Defferre. Mr. Defferre's tickets were winning about 50 percent of the vote compared to about 25 percent each for the majority and the Communists.

Not only was Mr. Defferre, who is aligned with centrist, resisting the national tide against centrist alliances, but he was easily carrying a city that gave him only 14 percent of the vote during the 1969 presidential elections against Georges Pompidou.

Potentially Significant Change Israel Said Ready to Accept 'Control' of Sharm-el-Sheikh

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, March 21 (WP).—Israel is now ready to settle for control rather than full sovereignty over Sharm-el-Sheikh, the strategic Sinai point commanding the straits of Tiran and Israeli shipping through the gulf of Aqaba, government sources said today.

This imprecise but potentially significant change in Israeli thinking was communicated to Secretary of State William P. Rogers by Foreign Minister Abba Eban in their meeting Friday in Washington, the sources said.

It came out, the move would reveal more Israeli flexibility than the local press and officials have allowed in their assessment of Mr. Eban's tough talk in Washington and his alleged successful payoff in the Nixon administration and U.S. public opinion.

The sources reported that Mr. Eban told Mr. Rogers that Israel demanded "control"—and not say sovereignty—and territorial access to Sharm-el-Sheikh. The sources declined to define Mr. Eban's view of "control" as a lease or Sharm-el-Sheikh along the lines of the U.S. Guantanamo base in Cuba.

However, the United States is believed to have actively canvassed Egypt about such a lease arrangement and the sources acknowledged that Mr. Eban had dropped demands for full sovereignty as seen as an undue concession of Israeli interests.

In the same conversation, Mr. Rogers was said to have spoken of possible Israeli "use of the territory" at Sharm-el-Sheikh in drawing a distinction with outright acquisition.

A further indication that Israel may be significantly less adamant than advertised was a hint from government sources that Mr. Eban might have more talk in New York and Washington later this week when the foreign minister returns from a short visit to Latin America.

Even Premier Golda Meir yesterday sought to soften Israel's visceral reaction to Mr. Rogers' suggestions that international guarantees and a United Nations peace-keeping force were more important to the Jewish state's security than defensible borders involving holding on to Arab land occupied in the 1967 war.

She told a meeting of the World Congress of Conservative Rabbis, largely attended by American rabbis, that "we have no demand of doing what the U.S. can do or has done—for us."

While Mr. Meir often sounds similar themes in speeches, it was noteworthy that this time had returned to her thinking now that her government believes it has

stunned the tide of U.S. pressure against Israel.

Interestingly, the Israeli government and press have returned to a favorite oversimplification of Israeli policy: that the State Department is staffed by neo-Arabs and the White House manned by friends of Israel.

"I think that the common values and interests of Israel and the United States come together at the United Nations," Mr. Eban said after a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Rogers. "Our relationship is our own relationship, in peace or in war."

There is room for furthering mission to continue, we believe that documents presented by the U.S. and Israel offer a road. . . . We have given a commitment concerning borders, and we believe that this position offers an opening for negotiations. . . . He referred to the United Nations, and said that the United Nations should be involved in the Middle East.

Mr. Eban said he favored a positive approach to the Middle Eastern problem. "From time to time, I see pessimism given by the press," he said, "but I find Mr. Eban's approach and that of our government to be one of more optimism. We have not made promises, but we have made promises. We don't wish to minimize the problems, but we must not lose sight of the positive elements."

"My major goal on this visit to the U.S. is to give a precise definition of Israel's position," Mr. Eban said in answer to a question. "As to our goal of peace, we ought to keep moving, and many doors are open."

Read This
CAIRO, March 21 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said he will hold talks with the Egyptian ambassador to the U.S. today, as was announced today.

Mr. Riad will leave for Paris on Wednesday to attend a conference of Egyptian ambassadors in Western Europe. On his way to Paris he will stop in Rome for talks with his Italian counterpart Aldo Moro. Informal sources said that Mr. Riad had been expected to brief Mr. Eban on his recent talks in Israel.

Mr. Riad will confer with Maurice Schumann, the French foreign minister, in Paris March 22.

He also will meet with the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, William C. Sullivan, and the U.S. ambassador to France, William P. Rogers.

Gen. Young Says He's Being Made My Lai Scapegoat
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—One of two generals facing punishment in the aftermath of the My Lai case contends that he is being made a scapegoat. He said that he was not told of the suspected war crimes when he was in Vietnam.

Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., who served as assistant commander of the Americal Division at the time of My Lai, said in a statement issued by his attorneys Friday that he was being punished to mollify a congressman who has criticized the Army's handling of the case.

Gen. Young's aides identified the congressman as Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D., N.Y.

Rep. Stratton replied to Gen. Young's statement by saying action was started against Gen. Young and the former commander of the Americal Division, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, "because the Army now knows that it made a horrible mistake in court-martining enlisted men and lieutenants in the My Lai case and letting all the generals go scot-free."

Pentagon sources said Thursday that Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the Army chief of staff who commanded all U.S. forces in Vietnam at the time of My Lai, has recommended "administrative punishment" for Gen. Koster, Gen. Young and others.

Wilson Warns Of Worsening Of British Slump
SHEWSEBURY, Britain, March 21 (Reuters).—Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson warned last night that Britain may be spiraling toward the worst recession since World War II.

The former prime minister told a Labor party meeting at Oakenkates, "successive and doctrinaire government acts designed to turn recession into slump and crisis."

Mr. Wilson said that in the government's budget, due in ten days, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, should first use the record balance of payments surplus the previous Labor administration had left him—"almost the strongest in the world"—as the base for industrial expansion and growth.

He said it was possible that the total number of working days lost through strikes in the first three months of this year was not far short of, and may be in excess of, all the days lost in the first three years of the Labor government.

Laos Airport Mortared

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 21 (UPI).—Communists early today launched a pre-dawn attack on the airport of the royal capital of Luang Prabang, firing at least ten rockets and mortar shells on it and forcing its closure to air traffic except military planes.

Military sources said the assault on the airport, 135 miles northeast of Vientiane, damaged at least one parked helicopter and some military camps nearby.

Route Reported Open

PHNOM PENH, March 21 (AP).—The Cambodian High Command claimed tonight that government troops had reopened Highway 5, the "rice road" to the northwestern farming province of Battambang following several days of Communist harassment which had cut traffic.

2d Saigon Thrust At Trail Expected

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP).—South Vietnamese troops now being pulled out of Laos are expected to make a new thrust soon in an area of the Ashau Valley straddling South Vietnam and Laos, it was learned yesterday.

The allied command hopes this next operation will be a dramatically successful windup of the westward drive into the Laotian panhandle. Originally, South Vietnamese troops who were wheeling southwestward from the Laotian town of Sepon were expected to keep going right on into the Ashau Valley, a key stretch of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. But the new plan apparently is to fly those troops out of Laos for a while and then go into the Ashau by helicopter rather than on the ground.

2d Saigon Deputy Is Arrested In Smuggling, This Time Gold

SAIGON, March 21.—The National Assembly, never known for its probity, was further besmirched yesterday with the disclosure that the deputy speaker had been arrested in Thailand for gold smuggling.

The disclosure followed by one day the embarrassing revelation that another deputy had been caught attempting to smuggle heroin into the country for sale to American soldiers.

In its three-year life, the assembly has earned itself a reputation in Saigon's newspapers as "Our own Wild West show."

There have been fistfights and allegations on the floor that various members had used their privileges to smuggle into the country everything from currency to giraffe calendars, which are nominally barred in Saigon.

The current session started off on a new low when one deputy offered to lower his trousers in the house. He wished to disprove another deputy's allegations concerning his manhood.

Of the 130 deputies, most coffee house politicians in Saigon think that fully two-thirds will not dare to run again later this year.

Such sentiments were reinforced by the disclosure that Nguyen Quang Luyen had been arrested at the Bangkok airport last month with 3.3 pounds of gold bars in his possession.

The accusation was made in the assembly and was not denied by Mr. Luyen. Two fellow deputies said that Mr. Luyen was freed by the Thai authorities only after the South Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok interceded.

Mr. Luyen had been in Thailand for a meeting of Asian legislators.

Likewise, Deputy Pham Chi Thien, who was allegedly caught smuggling heroin, Mr. Luyen is nominally identified with the pro-government forces in the assembly.

Both cases have been the subject of high-level consternation and several meetings of the cabinet of President Nguyen Van Thieu. They are already being seized upon by the opposition as examples of the general laxity on the part of the government.

© Los Angeles Times

Pro-Gaullist Ticket Wins In Toulouse

(Continued from Page 1)
wide elections, before the legislative elections which must be held by mid-1973. Many of the alliances that were concluded for the municipal elections are likely to last though the legislative elections and they point toward a polarization of French politics, with the center being squeezed either to the left or right.

Toulouse, France's fourth largest city, was probably the best example of this. There the voters ended leftist local governments stretching back to 1924 when they refused to back Socialist Louis Basserque, aligned with the centrists, against Mr. Baudis.

Overall, today's runoffs showed that the combined Communist-Socialist opposition fared far better than when the Socialists aligned with the center and let the Communists run alone. Though it was only on the local level, the relative success of the united left is expected to be given considerable significance in drawing battle lines for 1973.

It also was hard to overlook another dominant element in these first municipal elections since 1966: the gradual merging of the Gaullist political party—the Union of Democrats for the Republic, UDR—into a broad-based majority. Many of today's local victories were not Gaullist wins, but majority ones, possible because of UDR alliances with strongly implanted local parties, usually distinctly conservative.

The Gaullists showed throughout the campaign that they were willing to consider alliances with any party that rejected the Communists.

The centrist—those parties that under the Fifth Republic rejected both Communists and Gaullists—did not do well in these elections, despite solid wins by certain centrist personalities in cities like Rouen, Lyons, Nancy and La Rochelle. The centrist, though unlikely to disappear so long as Gaullism exists, would be the natural losers in a political polarization.

Centralist Future Bleak
The future of such centrist parties as the Radicals, led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, and the Democratic Center, led by former presidential candidate Jean Lecanuet of Rouen, was not brightened by today's results.

One example of the difference between local elections and national ones was the comfortable win in Marseilles today by the tickets led by outgoing Socialist Mayor Gaston Defferre. Mr. Defferre's tickets were winning about 50 percent of the vote compared to about 25 percent each for the majority and the Communists.

Not only was Mr. Defferre, who is aligned with centrist, resisting the national tide against centrist alliances, but he was easily carrying a city that gave him only 14 percent of the vote during the 1969 presidential elections against Georges Pompidou.

Wilson Warns Of Worsening Of British Slump
SHEWSEBURY, Britain, March 21 (Reuters).—Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson warned last night that Britain may be spiraling toward the worst recession since World War II.

The former prime minister told a Labor party meeting at Oakenkates, "successive and doctrinaire government acts designed to turn recession into slump and crisis."

Mr. Wilson said that in the government's budget, due in ten days, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, should first use the record balance of payments surplus the previous Labor administration had left him—"almost the strongest in the world"—as the base for industrial expansion and growth.

He said it was possible that the total number of working days lost through strikes in the first three months of this year was not far short of, and may be in excess of, all the days lost in the first three years of the Labor government.

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Dutch Consecrate Bishop

ROTTERDAM, March 21 (UPI).—Canon Adrianus Simonis was consecrated bishop of Rotterdam yesterday. Bishop Simonis's appointment by Pope Paul last December provoked protests by Rotterdam Roman Catholics, who objected to his generally conservative views.

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WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	12-14	Cloudy
ALASKA	2-10	Overcast
ARIZONA	14-17	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	18-24	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	18-24	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	22-28	Very cloudy
DELAWARE	22-28	Very cloudy
FLORIDA	11-15	Overcast
GEORGIA	7-15	Cloudy
HAWAII	24-30	Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	22-28	Very cloudy
INDIANA	22-28	Very cloudy
IOWA	22-28	Very cloudy
KANSAS	22-28	Very cloudy
KENTUCKY	22-28	Very cloudy
LOUISIANA	22-28	Very cloudy
MAINE	22-28	Very cloudy
MARYLAND	22-28	Very cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	22-28	Very cloudy
MICHIGAN	22-28	Very cloudy
MINNESOTA	22-28	Very cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	22-28	Very cloudy
MISSOURI	22-28	Very cloudy
MONTANA	22-28	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	22-28	Very cloudy
NEVADA	22-28	Very cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22-28	Very cloudy
NEW JERSEY	22-28	Very cloudy
NEW MEXICO	22-28	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	22-28	Very cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	22-28	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	22-28	Very cloudy
OHIO	22-28	Very cloudy
OKLAHOMA	22-28	Very cloudy
OREGON	22-28	Very cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	22-28	Very cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	22-28	Very cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	22-28	Very cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	22-28	Very cloudy
TENNESSEE	22-28	Very cloudy
TEXAS	22-28	Very cloudy
UTAH	22-28	Very cloudy
Vermont	22-28	Very cloudy
VIRGINIA	22-28	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	22-28	Very cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	22-28	Very cloudy
WISCONSIN	22-28	Very cloudy
WYOMING	22-28	Very cloudy

ix Senators Could Swing Vote Labor-Business Drive Gives SST a Chance to Pass Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Thanks to a heavy labor-business lobbying campaign for the Senate, the Senate has a good chance of passing the SST in next Wednesday's vote. But opponents, led by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Mich., still have a slight edge.

The House has already voted to cut off federal funds for the SST, but the Senate has not yet acted. The Senate has given no indication that it's changing its position, but traditionally refuses to reveal her vote in advance.

Could Go to Agnew

Backers of the plane, which is strongly supported by the administration, could still save it in the Senate if they could pick up four of the six undecideds. That would give them a 49-49 tie and enable Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, as presiding officer of the Senate, to cast a tie-breaking vote in favor of the plane.

The improvement of the SST's prospects in the Senate stems from labor-business lobbying over the past month and the election of a handful of conservative senators in place of liberals last November.

Last December, the Senate rejected the SST by a 52-41 vote. If pairs are added to this tally, and the two senators expected to be absent are eliminated from consideration, the vote would have been 56 to 42. Sen. Proxmire right now would be happy to settle for a two or three-vote margin Wednesday.

3 Phone Bill Hoaxers Free On \$1,000 Bail

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 (UPI)—Three hippie hoaxes, who sent bogus telephone bills to 30,000 Californians, were out on bail yesterday after being arrested on charges of sending a "filthy and obscene" letter through the mails.

The pranksters, Marc Keyser, his wife Terri and David Shire, who call themselves "Sam's Cafe," held a news conference to say that their scheme helped "bring on the revolution." About an hour later, a federal prosecutor told them they were under arrest.

The charges did not involve the 30,000-phony bills, but four press kits mailed to local newspapers and television stations. The kits included three plastic vials allegedly containing excrement.

"I personally smelled the odor of the contents of one of the vials," said an affidavit signed by postal inspector Donald R. Hays, which accompanied the arrest complaint.

The three were arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Owen Woodruff in San Francisco, who released them on \$1,000 personal recognizance bonds and set April 16 for a preliminary hearing. He also took away their passports and warned them against any possible illegal activities, such as using the mails to send fictitious bills.

The U.S. attorney said he also is considering presenting the matter of the phony bills to the federal grand jury.

Mr. Keyser told the news conference that the hoaxes cost \$2,000 and kept "Sam's Cafe" busy for nine months.

U.S. Air Force midwife
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—An Australian woman has been named the first midwife in the U.S. Air Force. Capt. Clare E. Ryder, of Wagga Wagga, Australia, was officially named the Air Force's first Nurse Clinician (Obstetrics), based at Langley Air Force base in Virginia, the Air Force announced Friday.



APOLLO FALLOUT—A Houston fireman wears a new flame-proof suit during a test in which he was able to walk to the edge of a pool of burning jet fuel without feeling the heat. The new lightweight gear is made from material developed by the U.S. space agency after the 1967 Apollo-1 fire which killed three astronauts.

Military Pay Raise Delayed

House Panel Votes to Drop Divinity Student Deferments

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The House Armed Services Committee voted Thursday to eliminate draft deferments for divinity students and to extend the required civilian service for conscientious objectors from two to three years.

The committee postponed until next week a final decision on increases in military pay and allowances that would far exceed President Nixon's budget allotment, but the committee chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D-La., said there was no doubt the raises would be approved.

In other action on the draft legislation, the committee rejected an administration proposal for \$3,000 enlistment bonuses for men who volunteer for combat specialties, agreed to reimburse recruiters for out-of-pocket expenses and approved a troop ceiling of 26 million men for the fiscal year that begins July 1, the level requested by the President.

The committee votes were tentative and are subject to final committee approval next week. The elimination of deferments for divinity students had been sought by the Nixon administration. Men who now hold such deferments would be permitted to retain them, but none would be granted in the future. About 17,000 men enter divinity school each year.

The action was in line with another vote earlier this week that abolished future deferments for college undergraduates.

The requirement that conscientious objectors serve for three years in a critical civilian occupation, rather than two years as now, was sponsored by Rep.

Louis Armstrong Rallies in Hospital

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI)—Jazz trumpeter Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, hospitalized since Monday in critical condition with heart trouble, was reported today to be "getting stronger all the time."

While the 70-year-old trumpeter still remains in the intensive-care unit of the Beth Israel Hospital, a hospital spokesman said his spirits are "excellent" and he has made "gratifying" improvement.

The spokesman said Mr. Armstrong's pulse was regular, as were his blood pressure and temperature.

Cleanup Drive Nets 105 Tons Of Bottles, Cans

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP).—Thousands of refund seekers, responding to an environmental cleanup campaign yesterday, brought 105 tons of discarded bottles and cans to 17 collection centers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

About \$6,000 was paid out to the trash bearers, representing clubs, church organizations, and schools as well as individuals.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co., which introduced the recycling program, said it paid \$2,000 for 100 tons of glass and 5 tons of cans—an estimated 400,000 bottles and 200,000 cans. Coca-Cola said it also redeemed about \$3,000 worth of its own bottles at a nickel apiece.

Midland Glass Co., Chaitanoga Glass Co. and Reynolds Metals Co. have agreed to buy the containers from Coca-Cola at the same price paid to collectors—\$10 a pound for cans and a penny a pound for bottles.

Coca-Cola officials called yesterday's response "sensational" and "unbelievable."

AMA Journal Urges Doctors To Impose Limits on X-Rays

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Doctors should drastically cut down their use of X-rays lest the government impose a limit, the journal of the American Medical Association said Friday.

American doctors, it said in an editorial, have nearly doubled medical diagnostic radiation since 1964—much of it unnecessarily.

Radiation can cause cancer and genetic damage, it points out, and doctors should exercise "concern and self-policing" and impose their own controls or "others will do so."

The editorial quoted testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy citing "strong evidence" that needless diagnostic X-ray is causing between 3,000 and 30,000 deaths a year "as a consequence of genetic mutations and several forms of somatic [body] damage."

AEC Official

The testimony was that of Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, the director of health physics at the Atomic Energy Commission's Tennessee National Laboratory.

Both Dr. Morgan and the AMA

Justice Dept. Bars Probe of Kent Killings

Rights Unit Reaches
Decision Reluctantly

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The government has virtually decided against convening a federal grand jury to investigate the killing of four Kent State University students by Ohio National Guardsmen last May.

Only final approval by Attorney General John N. Mitchell is needed to ratify a decision, reached reluctantly by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, that the government should not enter the case.

Justice officials said that criminal action against the guardsmen involved in the fatal shootings during the campus disorders would require establishing their "intent" to violate the civil rights of the demonstrators.

Filing a civil action against the Guardsmen was also ruled out, a source said, because the Guard during the last ten months has corrected many of the procedures that permitted the incident to occur.

He was referring to the assignment of nonlethal weapons now used by the Ohio National Guard, and such corrective practices as prohibiting soldiers from loading their weapons without orders from superior officers.

"Much of what such a suit would seek to accomplish has already been done," he said.

"Scapegoating" Rejected
Seeking indictments against individuals who actually fired at the students last May was termed by one Justice official as "scapegoating."

"It was a rank situation, and a lot of things were bad and wrong," the official said. "But to prosecute one or two soldiers in that type of situation would be an awful hard thing to do."

He added that arriving at the recommendation not to prosecute was "unsatisfying."

The legal requirements were tested and found insufficient, he said, "but the law really doesn't cover those who probably should be prosecuted." He said he had in mind those responsible for the ill-trained and poorly equipped guard and some of the judgments of high public officials prior to the shootings.

In waiting ten months to reach its decision, the government yielded to state jurisdiction, which is primary in a legal sense.

A special Ohio grand jury, ordered by former Gov. James A. Rhodes, indicted 35 persons, mostly students and faculty at Kent State, and exonerated the Guard last Oct. 16.

In a strongly worded report, later called unconstitutional by a federal district court, the grand jury found that the killing of the four students and the wounding of nine more was justified. It also exonerated the university administration for fostering "an attitude of laxity, over-indulgence and permissiveness."

The 25 persons indicted by the state grand jury have appealed through state courts.

Survival Test Kills 2 Youths

NORMANOCK, N.J., March 21 (UPI)—Two high school seniors camping out as a survival test in the snowy woodlands of New Jersey's Stokes State Forest were found dead in their tent yesterday.

State police said the youths, both aged 17, were apparent victims of fumes from a makeshift charcoal heating unit.

A high school official said the boys had decided on the "survival test" as part of a project which they had hoped would "help them discover themselves."

Doctor Held for Attempted Rape After Police Plant TV Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—A 52-year-old doctor has been charged with the attempted rape of a drugged patient after police observed the alleged attack on a planted closed-circuit television system.

The alleged assault took place on Feb. 25 while Dr. John L. Avery was making a house call on a 20-year-old patient at her suburban home in Montgomery County, Md.

Judge Calvin R. Sanders last week ordered Dr. Avery held for grand jury action and released him on a \$10,000 property bond.

According to testimony by County Medical Examiner Belden Reap, Dr. Avery gave the woman two injections in the arm. She lost consciousness in two or three minutes.

Dr. Reap said Dr. Avery partially undressed the woman, "finally pushing her back onto the couch." Two police detectives signaled by Dr. Reap then entered the apartment to make the arrest.

The stake-out was set up in the woman's apartment as a result of an incident with the same doctor earlier this year. On that occasion she allegedly sought to determine from a local hospital what caused her to lose consciousness after he administered medication to her.

The small camera was planted in a shoe box on a table in the studio apartment. Dr. Reap said the two detectives did not watch the alleged attempted assault, out of "modesty."

Errant Fireworks Kill 2, Hurt 176 at Valencia Fair

VALENCIA, Spain, March 21 (UPI)—The "night of fire" ending Valencia's gay spring festival turned into a time of screams and terror yesterday when exploding fireworks plunged into crowds causing a stampede. Police said two persons were killed and 176 injured, 35 of them seriously.

Valencia officials have begun an investigation into the incident. Eyewitnesses said heavy rains had soaked the fireworks and that this may have caused the rockets to fall into the crowd.

The tragedy occurred at the Plaza del Caudillo, jam-packed with an estimated 300,000 merry-makers. The signal to start the traditional burning of wood and cardboard effigies was to be made by firing the rockets.

An eyewitness said, "The rockets were hurled into the air from steel tubes like mortar bombs. But instead of going into the air they fell into the crowd. There was immediate panic. When it was all over, the square was littered with shoes."

A 16-year-old girl and a 21-year-old student, both Spaniards, were killed by direct hits. Most of the injuries came to the stampede.

People were trampled underfoot, dozens were pushed through the windows of the buildings lining the square or crushed against

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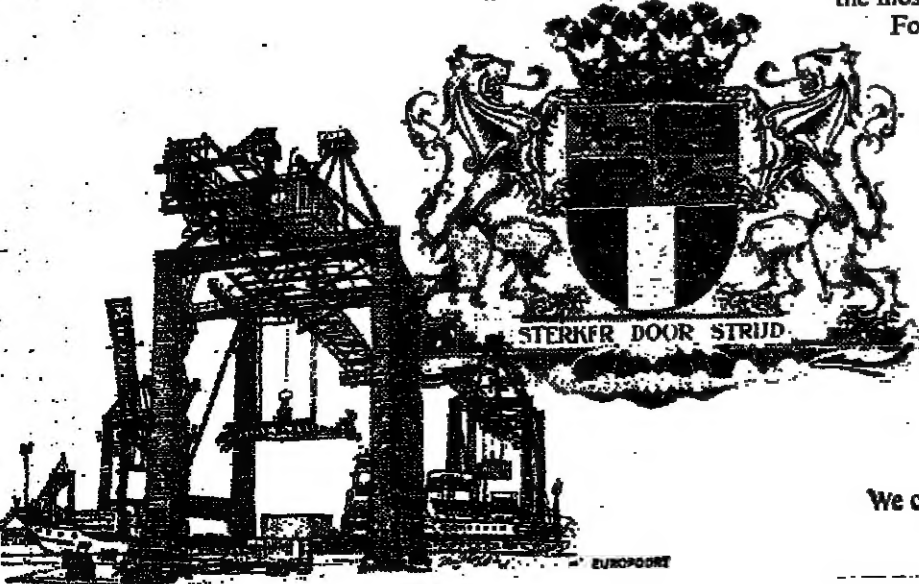
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To Restore Political System

New Turkish Chief Vows Reforms

ANKARA, March 21 (AP).—Turkey's Premier-designate Nihat Erim said today that his reform programs could "bring Turkey back to a normal parliamentary system," thus precluding further military intervention in politics.

Mr. Erim said in a private interview that his proposals to the parliament would include land, tax and education reform as well as changes to bring better candidates into parliament.

Mr. Erim said that his job is "to bring dynamism and get the country moving."

The 59-year-old former law professor and politician was named to lead a coalition government after the military ousted the Conservative Justice party government of Süleyman Demirel and threatened to seize power if a new government was not formed.

Süleyman Ersoy, secretary-general of Turkey's second largest party, the moderate left Republican Peoples party, resigned today to protest the military intervention.

Mr. Ersoy said that it was "a more sophisticated version" of the colonels' takeover in Greece.

However, the party's parliament members voted to support the Erim government. In the interview, Mr. Erim said that he believed the other major parties would also support him.

Mr. Erim said that it would have been better for Turkey if the commanders had not intervened.

But he said the parties and parliament were not functioning properly "and it happened."

"My job is now to remove the obstacles which prevented the system from working well," he said.

He said that his "reforms will be based on what science dictates," not on political ideology or political considerations.

"If I can get the reforms started, it will be difficult for anyone later to stop them," he said. He promised that at least half his cabinet would be technicians from outside parliament.

Soviet Assails 'Rude Attacks' Against Kremlin by Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today assailed Communist China for what it called last week's "rude attacks and slander" against the Kremlin leadership. It said that the Chinese statement played into the hands of anti-Communists who hoped for an aggravation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet press agency, issued by Tass, the Soviet press agency, was the first mention here of the Chinese attack, which appeared last Thursday in three major Peking publications.

The Chinese said the Kremlin leaders were opposed to world revolution and were using force to enslave the peoples of Eastern Europe and Mongolia. Peking specifically assailed party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the sharp criticism of the Soviet Union since a lengthy ideological attack at the time of Lenin's centenary last April.

The ostensible reason for the Chinese editorial was the 100th anniversary of the Paris Commune, an event of great importance to Communist ideologists.

The brief Tass statement was low-key in nature, and seemed to reflect a Soviet desire to avoid dignifying the Chinese attack by over-reacting to it. Soviet leaders are thought to regard the Peking editorial as part of a Chinese campaign to discredit the Soviet leadership on the eve of the 24th Communist party congress, due to begin a week from Tuesday.

The Chinese have already rejected a Soviet invitation to the congress, informed Soviet sources say.

In its reply, the Soviet Union said that the Chinese editorial "expounded the known concepts of Maoism," and contains "a

Belgian Farmers Stage Protests

BRUSSELS, March 21 (UPI).—Belgian farmers sprayed liquid animal fertilizer and dumped manure while others emptied a milk tank in the streets of Hasselt, the Limbourg province capital, in anti-Common Market demonstrations here this weekend.

The farmers were protesting farm prices proposed for the 1971 season by the EEC's Executive Commission. The prices must be approved before April 1 by agricultural ministers who will begin a two-day session here tomorrow.

The farmers are demanding an average 10-percent raise rather than the 5-percent increase proposed by the commission.

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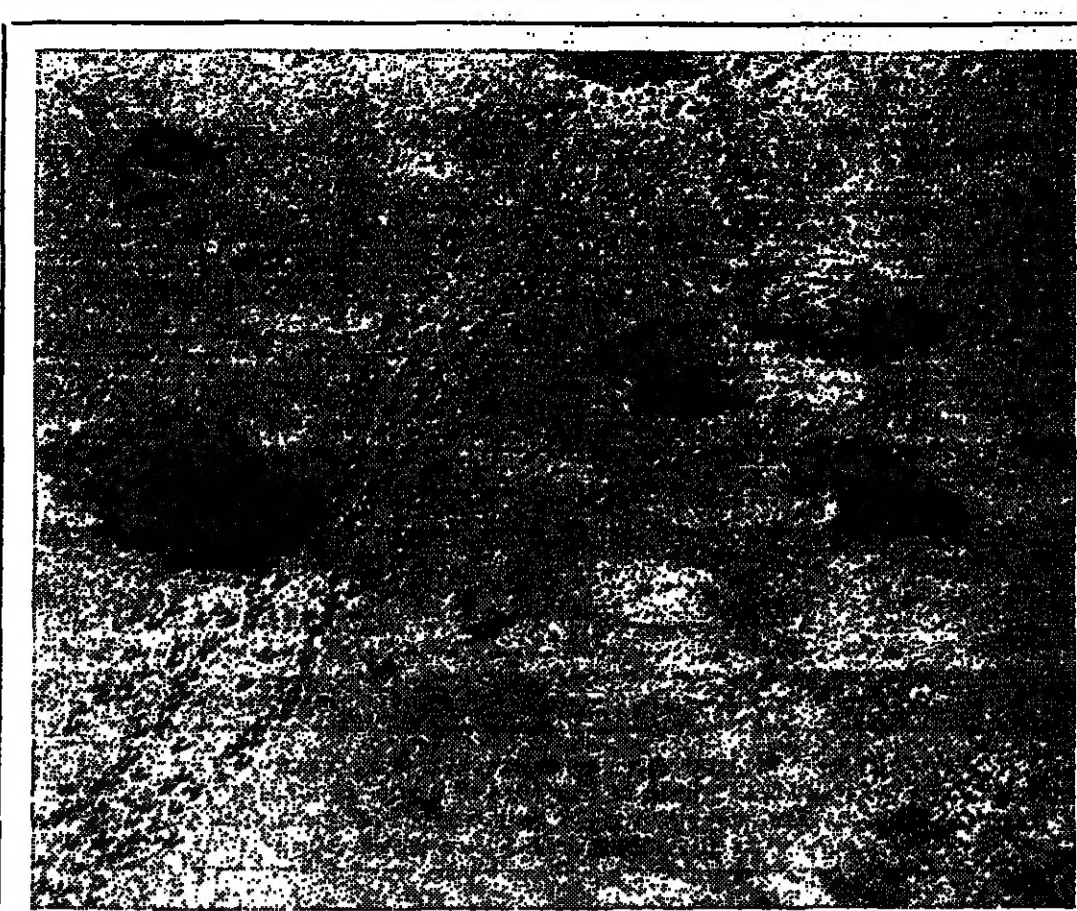
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30, bd des Capucines
LOCATION A L'UNIQUE THEATRE DES ARCADES
116-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

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LIFE LINE—Some of the 400,000 animals, which as eternal migrants, stretch across Tanzania's Plain of Serengeti in search of greener pastures and flowing water.

Yahya Talks With Rival Paki Leaders

DACCA, East Pakistan, March 21 (Reuters).—West Pakistan political leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had a two-hour meeting with President Yahya Khan today on the nation's political crisis shortly after arriving here from Karachi.

The area around Mr. Bhutto's hotel resembled an armed camp as machine-gun posts were set up on the hotel roof and troops and police fanned out to surround the building.

Mr. Bhutto was driven to the hotel in a heavily armed convoy. He was whisked through a crowded hotel lobby but the elevator stuck for three minutes and an angry crowd, shouting anti-Bhutto slogans and waving placards reading "Bhutto political bastard," surged forward and thumped on the lift door.

Mr. Bhutto's room was changed and he was moved to the top floor, where he immediately conferred with his aides while armed men stood guard outside.

Within an hour he drove to meet President Yahya, who has been trying for six days to defuse the crisis which threatens to tear Pakistan apart.

President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto, after their two-hour talk, arranged to meet again tomorrow. The president will also have another meeting tomorrow with the East Pakistan political leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whom he met for 70 minutes before Mr. Bhutto's arrival.

Today's meeting with Sheikh Mujib was his fifth in six days. A statement issued after the meeting said Sheikh Mujib sought clarification of points arising from yesterday's session.

It is believed that major changes are being prepared to reconcile surging Bengali nationalism in the east with a united Pakistan. These changes would involve the scrapping of President Yahya's plans for a phased return to representative government and the proclamation of an interim constitution giving legal sanction to Sheikh Mujib's effective takeover of the eastern region.

Kuwait, Peking to Have Ambassadorial Ties
KUWAIT, March 21 (Reuters).—Kuwait is to establish diplomatic relations with Communist China at ambassadorial level, it was announced today.

Minister of State Abdul-Aziz Hussein told reporters that a joint statement would be published this week both here and in Peking. He said Kuwait's approval of the exchange reflected its view that the Peking government represented the Chinese people.

Gen. Polk Gets Nixon's Praise
HEIDELBERG, March 21 (Reuters).—Gen. James Polk, retiring commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, was praised yesterday in a letter from President Nixon at farewell ceremonies here attended by allied military leaders from throughout Western Europe.

The President said Gen. Polk had made an "immeasurable contribution to the security of the nation."

The 59-year-old commander retired on March 31 after nearly 38 years of service.

French Police Hold 3 For Drug Smuggling
NICE, March 21 (AP).—French police last night arrested an American woman and two Italian men and charged them with trying to smuggle more than 140 kilograms of an opium compound in the United States in a New Jersey-registered car.

The drug was in 342 packages concealed in a compartment behind the back seat of the car, which was being taken by truck to Genoa for shipment to the United States, the police said.

The arrests were made at the border town of Menton.

Police identified the woman as Audrey Laszlo, 31, of New York, and said the car was registered in her name.

Obituaries Maj. Coulson, 85, Helped Trap WWI Spy Mata Hari

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP).—Maj. Thomas Coulson, 85, the British intelligence officer who helped capture the most famous spy in World War I, Mata Hari, died Friday at a nursing home here.

Maj. Coulson retired in 1960 as acting director of the Franklin Institute. He joined the institute staff in 1924.

One of his books, "Mata Hari," was made into a motion picture. He also wrote "Queen of Spies," and other works.

Born in South Shields, County Durham, Britain, Maj. Coulson was educated at Westoe and Queen's College, and received his officer's training at Sandhurst. He served in the Tripoli campaign, the first Balkan War and World War I, mostly with the British Army, but part of the time with the British Intelligence Service.

Espionage and Criminology
Known for lectures on espionage and criminology, he became curator of several museums in Britain. He emigrated to the United States in 1929.

Friends and associates said they did not know how Maj. Coulson helped to capture Mata Hari.

In a newspaper interview in 1932 he was quoted as saying: "If she (Mata Hari) had been half as intelligent as some of the women spies I have known, there is little likelihood she would have been captured."

"She was captured when she very stupidly tried to German officials in Holland to send her money, using her own secret service number and address in a poorly coded message. This was intercepted."

Dr. Mervin J. Kelly
NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, 77, former president and board chairman of the Bell Laboratories and a leading figure in the fields of science and technology, died Thursday in Port Saint Lucie, Fla., where he had one of his two homes. He also lived in Short Hills, N.J.

In 1958 Dr. Kelly received the James Forrestal Memorial Award for contributing to the defense of the nation.

Among the projects Dr. Kelly was associated with at Bell were making commercially practicable the vacuum tube in the early stages of its development, the application of acoustics to telephony, ballast lamps, photoelectric cells and various communications devices.

Beginning in 1938, he was increasingly active in research and development for the military. In World War II the Bell Laboratories converted almost completely to military research and development and carried out more

Falling Birthrate in Poland Peril to Nation, Primate Says

By James Feron
WARSAW, March 21 (NYT).—Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Polish primate, warned today that the nation's birthrate was falling so fast that "our very existence as a nation is in danger."

In a pastoral letter read at two masses in every church in Poland this morning, the cardinal said: "Our birthrate is the lowest in Europe and the fastest falling."

He said Poland "was faced with something our bitterest enemies were unable to accomplish."

He said there were three reasons for the situation: a paucity of reaction to a postwar baby boom, abortion legislation and severe economic conditions discouraging large families.

The church's improved relations with the new Communist leadership of Edward Gierek were evident, however, in an explanatory note preceding the pastoral letter.

Letter Was Delayed
The note said that the pastoral letter was to have been read on Dec. 27, but that it was withheld "in view of the events of that period," a reference to the unsettled conditions following anti-government riots and a change in government.

"Many things have changed now," the cardinal's explanatory note said. "The situation is more favorable and it is hoped that it will improve further."

Although there appears to be little likelihood of abortion legislation being repealed, the government has sought to improve the dismal economic conditions that were a major cause of the low birthrate.

Cardinal Wyszyński said there were about 750 legal abortions in Poland each day but that the figure might actually be twice that. The government also openly propagated contraceptive devices, he said, "putting them sometimes even in the hands of teen-agers."

'Cemetery of History'
According to official statistics, he said, the number of first-graders five years from now will be half of the present number. He described the situation as "frightening" and said: "We will be thrown on the cemetery of history."

The birthrate, he said, began to decline sharply in the mid-1950s after a natural peak of

Vatican Wants Quiet Policemen

VATICAN CITY, March 21 (UPI).—Visitors to the Vatican can expect the new papal police force to answer questions politely but tersely.

Regulations drafted for the new and modernized force say that members on duty "cannot speak to other persons except for reasons connected with their duty, and in that event, they will use brief expressions and appropriate comments and observations."

The regulations say the task of the force is to "prevent and discover" crime, police Vatican City and direct traffic. In addition, "policemen should prevent outsiders from wandering aimlessly in Vatican territory."

Premier Resigns in Belfast; London Warns of Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)
efforts made by the security forces can succeed.

Shortly after Maj. Chichester-Clark's resignation, Mr. Heath issued a firm warning in London that Britain would insist on a continuation of the moderate policies, no matter who is named Ulster's premier. Implicit was the threat that a move to the right would force the British government to impose some form of direct rule on Northern Ireland.

The British Parliament retains ultimate authority for Northern Ireland's foreign affairs, defense and fiscal policies. Stormont, the

Eighties Makes Bid
BELFAST, March 21 (UPI).—Right-wing leader William Craig bid openly today for the premiership and said a bloodbath would ensue if Britain attempted to impose direct rule.

Julian Protestantism danced and sang in the streets, celebrating the resignation of Maj. Chichester-Clark. But Roman Catholics warned that extremists on the side would take to the barricades again if Mr. Craig succeeded him.

"I will be prepared to accept the premiership," Mr. Craig told cheering supporters in Omagh, 50 miles west of Belfast. "It is not a mantle I would want to wear. But I would accept it if it is the will of the majority."

Violence flared tonight in Belfast. An explosion wrecked a Catholic "beauty" parlor; the thought to be arson swept a soccer pop-bottling works.

British Army patrol cars were the target of a thrown nail-bomb and police were stoned in Protestant neighborhoods.

Britain Gets China Apology
LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—The Foreign Office tonight confirmed a report that China had apologized for the sinking of a British mission in Peking in 1967.

The apology was delivered by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to the British chargé d'affaires in Peking, John Denison, shortly after the opening of the new mission there last month.

In their explanation, the Chinese blamed "bad elements" for the attack on the mission, which claimed it happened against the wishes of the Chinese government and the Communist party. Those responsible had been punished, the note said.

S. Africans Halt Plague of Locusts
PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, March 21 (AP).—Authorities in a farming district of Northern Cape Province believe they have beaten a plague of locusts after more than a week of insecticide spraying.

Most of the huge swarm which has covered 15,000 acres in the district are reported to have been killed off in wedding spraying by 14 vehicles and two planes. There are some fears that a second wave of locusts will come if rain falls and thousands of eggs hatch.

Art Thieves Snatch and Hatch Super-Egg That Floated Atlantic

BERN, March 21 (AP).—Op-art lovers have received the distressing news that a 700-pound, ten-foot-long egg, made in landlocked Switzerland, has been cracked and robbed after floating some 4,500 miles across the Atlantic.

A telegram from the Trinidad Coast Guard told about the unhappy ending of what sculptor Herbert Distel of Bern had described as a unique attempt "to break out of the communicative limits imposed on art."

Mr. Distel's polyester sculpture, containing a camera and two chronometers, was launched into the Atlantic's westbound currents last June from the Canary Islands. A Dutch freighter spotted it east of Trinidad last December.

Coast guardsmen around the Caribbean were alerted to watch for the egg. Even Swiss diplomatic missions gave information assistance to organize the large-scale search.

"We felt it was our duty to help in this artistic undertaking," a Foreign Ministry spokesman explained.

A New York gallery had planned to put the egg on auction at Central Park Lake. West Germany's Sea Weather Institute, which had calculated the egg's course by a satellite-fed computer, had hoped to glean valuable information from the egg's scientific instruments.

But last week, mounting fears that it was lost were confirmed when a Trinidad Coast Guard patrol found the shattered fragments of the egg on a remote reef of Trinidad.

The chronometers and the camera were missing.

Mr. Distel was consoled by the fact that "for the first time in history, an object of art has crossed the Atlantic all by itself." The artistic goal of the operation has thus been achieved.

Mrs. Pompidou Weeps 'Love Story' Benefit in Paris Mingles Tears and Elegance

PARIS, March 21.—Behind a barrage of roses, Mrs. Georges Pompidou cried.

So did Le Tout-Paris, usually a pretty blasé lot, at the film premiere of "Love Story," the sob story of all time.

France's first lady had said earlier that, yes, she had read the book, adding "triste" (very sad). But after the show, she decided she liked the film better.

The profits of the black-tie, gala evening went to French cancer research, which explained the presence of Mrs. Pompidou, a flotilla of cabinet ministers, ambassadors, medicine professors and assorted Rothschilds. Mireille Mathieu belted out "Une Histoire d'Amour," wearing mourning black, which was perhaps overdacting it a bit.

Pretty Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, daughter of the French finance minister, drew the tombola—first prize, a Ford—and personally hit the jackpot: Ryan O'Neal, hero of "Love Story," with whom she later danced all evening.

During the intermission, the actors Ali MacGraw, Ryan O'Neal and Ray Milland (he plays the father) were introduced to Mrs. Pompidou at a private, curtained-off cocktail party.

Fashion-wise, the premiere of "Love Story" revived that old-fashioned word, elegance. Gone was the mess and carnival of past seasons. There wasn't a hippy or a gypsy in sight, no knickers or pant-suits and the few pop stars were like a sprinkling of the beautiful fashion tureen. The Paris couturiers, for whom such gals are the last public platform and raison d'être, must have been pleased.

Mrs. Pompidou led the way in a Caron orange ensemble, the dress a glittering sequin assemblage. Baronne Guy de Rothschild, who's always allied of the

Asked if he liked the "Love Story" film, he said: "No comment," adding: "Listen, I'd rewrite the book if I had a chance."

Asked if he liked the "Love Story" film, he said: "No comment," adding: "Listen, I'd rewrite the book if I had a chance."

From Right and Left

Italy's Colombo Sees Threat to Democracy

By Paul Hofmann

NAPLES, March 21 (NYT).—The premier, Emilio Colombo, in a speech here aimed both at neo-fascists and Communists, warned today that Italy's democracy was under threat.

He was alluding to the current investigation of an alleged ultra-rightist plot and the broadening of the public controversy caused by the arrest of a group of neo-fascists, known as the "Red Brigades," who are accused of the kidnapping and murder of a judge.

The premier recalled that extensive nationalist movements, such as the "Black Brigades," were active during World War II.

Colombo said that the investigation of the alleged rightist plot was aimed particularly at the alleged rightist plot.



Emilio Colombo

Policy Change Not Forecast In Australia

Bury Appointed Foreign Minister

CANBERRA, March 21 (UPI).—No significant changes can be expected in Australian foreign policy following the announcement tonight of the appointment of Treasury Secretary Leslie Bury as foreign minister in a cabinet reshuffle.

Prime Minister William McMahon announced that Mr. Bury would take over Mr. McMahon's former post, which fell vacant when Mr. McMahon moved from the foreign affairs portfolio to prime minister on March 10.

The 58-year-old Mr. Bury is a conservative by philosophy and has supported the growth of Australia's Vietnam commitment under Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies and after under the late Harold Holt.

At a news conference immediately after he gained power following the overthrow of John Gorton two weeks ago, Mr. McMahon said he was anti-Communist and the strongest supporter in the cabinet for the Vietnam commitment and the American alliance.

In other shifts, Mr. McMahon elevated four backbenchers.

They are David Fairbairn, 54, education and science, a former cabinet minister who resigned after the 1969 elections rather than serve under Mr. Gorton; Kevin Cairns, 41, Housing; Malcolm MacKay, 51, Navy; and Senator Ivor Greenwood, 44, Health. Mr. MacKay is an outspoken critic of Mr. Gorton.

Brandt Faults 'Arrogance' Shown to Foreign Workers

BONN, March 21 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today criticized "arrogant" West Germans who regard foreign workers in the country as inferior. He said that without the foreign workers, the nation's economy would be in trouble.

He also asked West Germans if they were not ashamed at the frequent exploitation of the foreign workers.

In a radio speech marking the beginning of a "Week of Brotherhood" between West German Jews and Christians, the chancellor said he read alarming reports of colored students' search for housing and of their being discriminated against in other ways.

"I also read about colored American soldiers running into prejudices in our country that are hardly different to those in their home land," Mr. Brandt said.

Appeals for Tact

Appealing for mutual give and take, tact, consideration and tolerance, he said, "But I also know that arrogance and misplaced feelings of superiority are, above all, found where too much is made of patriotism."

"It would be patriotic to meet the young people sent to us from other continents, whether in uniform or civilians dress, with openness that would do the German people credit."

Italian Hospitals To Provide Data On Birth Control

ROME, March 21 (UPI).—The Italian Health Ministry announced yesterday that it would order all state hospitals and clinics to provide free birth-control information to any woman who requests it.

The announcement came after the constitutional court struck down laws banning the sale of contraceptives and the dissemination of birth-control information. Health Minister Luigi Mariotti said that he had been working since 1966 to abolish the law.

The ministry also said that it would withdraw all previous edicts banning the use of contraceptives, including pills.

Tito's Rome Visit Set for Thursday

BELGRADE, March 21 (UPI).—President Tito will travel to Italy on Thursday for his first official visit there, the Italian government said yesterday. The visit is expected to last five days.

Announcement of the trip appeared to mean that Yugoslavia and Italy had ironed out, at least temporarily, a border dispute that forced postponement in December of a trip to Rome and the Vatican by the 78-year-old Yugoslav leader.

At that time, political observers said the dispute involved the northern Adriatic port of Trieste and the Istria Peninsula—an issue that the countries debated in the 1950s.

Avalanches Kill 4 in N. Italy; 9 Workers Reported Trapped

MILAN, March 21 (UPI).—A snowslide smashed into a wing of a hotel at Pesogallo, a ski resort north of Milan, early today killing two persons and in trapping nine.

Another slide swept a car from a road near Mendatica in the Maritime Alps yesterday. Two 16-year-old girls who were in the car were killed.

Nine workers were reported trapped tonight beneath two snowslides at a construction site near Soss, near the French-Italian border.

A landslide halted traffic through the Great St. Bernard Tunnel linking Italy and Switzerland. The slide covered the road at the Italian approach to the tunnel.

The Simplon Pass, which also links Italy and Switzerland, was closed to traffic because of heavy snowfalls.

Avalanches were reported throughout the north of Italy after heavy snows in the mountains.

Swiss Issue Warning

DAVOS, Switzerland, March 21 (Reuters).—The Swiss Avalanche Institute today warned that there

Film Producer Agrees to Delete Mafia References in 'Godfather'

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—At the request of the Italian-American Civil Rights League, the producer of the film "The Godfather" has eliminated all references to "the Mafia" and "Cosa Nostra" from his screenplay, which is based on the best-selling novel about a Mafia family.

Al Ruddy, the producer, announced the changes at a news conference here Friday. He said that the changes had come out of several meetings with league representatives, including Anthony Colombo, whose father, Joseph Colombo, is a reputed Mafia leader in Brooklyn.

"They wanted to sit down with us and see if the movie was going to be an anti-Italian film," Mr. Ruddy said. "We looked at the script together." All that was removed, he added, was three mentions of the name of the crime syndicate.

Mr. Ruddy confirmed in an interview later that proceeds from the premiere of the film would go to the league. The film begins shooting in ten days and is expected to be released around Christmas.

The screenplay was written by Mario Puzo, author of the book, with the help of Francis Ford Coppola, who will direct the multimillion-dollar film for Paramount Pictures.

Mr. Puzo did not participate in the negotiations with the league, according to Mr. Ruddy. "He has no feeling about it one way or the other," Mr. Ruddy said. "He feels he's done his work and any modification will be done without him."

Spain's Minimum Pay Will Be \$1.94 Daily

MADRID, March 21 (AP).—The Spanish government has set \$1.94 (136 pesetas) as the lowest daily wage in Spain, 23 cents above the present minimum.

The new wage becomes effective April 1 and will affect about 600,000 workers out of a total labor force of more than 13 million.

With 136 pesetas, a Spaniard can buy two pints of milk, two pounds of bread, two pounds of potatoes, two pints of olive oil and two pounds of meat. A pair of low quality shoes costs \$5 (\$50 pesetas) and a suit ten times that much.

N.Y. Mirror Suing For \$30 Million

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI).—The Daily Mirror, a morning tabloid which began publication in January, has filed a \$30-million suit accusing the New York News, Inc., and three distributors of trying to drive it out of business.

The suit, filed in federal court, charged the defendants with setting up an unlawful combination which pressured newspaper dealers to prevent them from carrying the Mirror. The codefendants were named as Union News Co., Inc.; American News Co., Inc.; Ancon, Inc.; and Henry Garfinkel, a principal in all three of the firms.

In Latest Regime Roundup

American Express Manager Of Greek Branch Arrested

ATHENS, March 21 (NYT).—Demetrios Papafstratiou, general manager of the Greek branch of American Express, the U.S. travel agency, was arrested here Friday in the latest security roundup ordered by the military-backed government.

No explanation was given by the authorities for arresting Mr. Papafstratiou, who was secretary-general for Greek tourism in 1964-65 and is well-known here and abroad for his promotion of the Greek tourist trade.

Mr. Papafstratiou was one of four persons so far identified among an undisclosed number arrested since Friday. The others were: Air Force retired Brig. Gen. George Papadonikolakis, chief editor George Romanos of the liberal Athens daily To Vima, and Demetrios Maronitis, ousted Salonika University lecturer in Ancient Greek literature.

There were reports of further arrests, but officials declined any disclosure of names or charges. The four identified prisoners were reported being held incommunicado at the special-branch headquarters of the Greek military police opposite the American Embassy building in Athens.

Independence Week

Opposition sources ventured two possible explanations for these arrests. First, that the latest roundup was linked to the wave of mass arrests that started last Nov. 28, following a series of anti-regime bomb explosions. Secondly, that this was a bid to intimidate regime opponents planning any hostile actions during this week's national celebrations culminating Thursday in

the 150th anniversary of the Greek uprising against Ottoman rule.

The number of persons rounded up in November and December is still unknown. Diplomatic sources acknowledge 43, but the opposition claims the number is closer to 140. A regime spokesman who invoked a military court ban on the publication of such reports, said those arrested were all accused under the 1947 anti-secession law.

Some sources suggested that the arrests were designed to deter a planned declaration this week of faith in the democratic, liberal and humanitarian ideals and principles that had inspired the 1821 Greek war of independence to be made by over 100 intellectuals and other personalities hostile to the regime.

Seven Royalists Freed

ATHENS, March 21 (AP).—The Greek regime said yesterday that seven former ranking royalist officers, exiled over two years ago to remote villages and Aegean islands, had been set free.

This was the second batch of royalist officers to be released. Friday, five retired colonels were freed.

Strike Delays Italian Ship

GENOA, March 21 (Reuters).—The crew of the Italian liner Michelangelo staged a 48-hour strike yesterday and today to prevent the ship leaving for New York. More than 1,000 passengers were placed temporarily in hotels.

USA CANADA

BY 747 NEW YORK: 1 daily flight leaving Orly at 1 p.m.
MONTREAL-CHICAGO: 5 flights a week leaving Orly at 11 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays

AIR FRANCE OPERATE SERVICES TO 10 CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK : 3 flights a day (1 p.m. by 747, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. by 707)
MONTREAL-CHICAGO : 7 flights a week, 5 of which are by 747 (11 a.m.)
BOSTON : 3 direct flights a week • PHILADELPHIA : 3 flights a week
WASHINGTON : 3 flights a week • HOUSTON : 3 direct flights a week
LOS ANGELES : 4 direct flights a week • MEXICO CITY : 4 flights a week
GUADALAJARA : 2 flights a week.

Car Rental And Hotel Reservations. Thanks to the new Air France electronic reservation system you can rent a car and reserve a hotel room when you buy your ticket. For further information consult any authorized Travel Agent or your nearest Air France office.

AIR FRANCE



Public Image: "All business and no heart. A hard-working square who does his best, but cannot touch the soul of people."

Staff Image: "Thoughtful about the human condition... a leader who keeps asking what is right rather than expedient."

Self-Image: "Tenacious individualism and Puritan ethics... I am just going to do a good job for this country."

Replacing Old and New Nixons

The President's Orgy of Revelation

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Instead of old and new Nixons, there are now said to be two Nixons, the public and the private. It is the private President, we are told, who has been finally coaxed and encouraged to show himself so elaborately in public. With Barbara Walters on two hours of breakfast-time television last week. Through the personal notes of C. L. Sulzberger the week before. In a poignant little afterthought memo to a British interviewer. In a rambling discourse with the women who cover the White House. Through a man-to-man television talk with Howard K. Smith Monday night. And more, the White House promises, much more.

"The President... must not be constantly preening in front of a mirror, wondering whether or not he is getting across as this kind of individual or that."

Others

If Mr. Nixon is indeed unconcerned, it may be largely because plenty of other people are worrying for him. Like Attorney General John Mitchell: "The President isn't getting across the way he should. People don't see him the way they should." Like Herb Klein, Or Ron Ziegler, Or H. R. Haldeman, Or William Safire, Or Ray Price.

"These public relations experts always come in and are constantly riding me," said Mr. Nixon. "You have got to do this, that and the other thing to change your image. I am just going to do a good job for this country."

Well, wondrous are the ways of the public relations experts. Wrapped now in the mantle of public responsibility, they have become persuaded—and they have plainly persuaded their leader—that tinkering with the old image has become essential for doing a good job for the country. And perhaps it has.

It has become the judgment of the President's closest associates that the public Nixon of the first two years of his term comes across as mechanical and calculating. All business and no heart. A hard-working square who does his best, but cannot touch

the soul of people. A shrewd but stiff man of ambition who inspires little enthusiasm and often downright mistrust.

That is not the man they know, say the Nixon men. Why shouldn't the public know him as he is, they ask. Sturdy but kind; thoughtful about the human condition and little children, too; disciplined but also colloquial and often relaxed; a leader who keeps asking what is right rather than expedient; a resolute man who can say, "Let's do it," and bring a lethargic bureaucracy to life.

The unquestionably revived image makers say it all started last December, though they do not bother to connect it all to the President's disastrous stringency on television on election eve and the subsequent lift in the polls for Ed Muskie's driving dream. The occasion was the White House Conference on Children, at which Mr. Nixon offered a sensitive appreciation of the psychological damage done to children on the dole in pressing his plea for welfare reform.

"He did it!" they cried around the executive mansion as exuberantly as Henry Higgins after his phonetic ballroom triumph over the prince of Transylvania. "He did it!" they cried again when, in a year-end television interview, the President finally let fly his own promised driving dream and explained he'd had to keep to himself until the nation recovered from the "nightmare" of the Vietnam past.

And so, after a month off for the January formalities of the State of the Union and the

State of the World, the White House crew reports, the President was persuaded to serve up a generous mix of news conferences and special interviews to display the private man.

Even John Connally, the new secretary of the Treasury and refugee from the Texas Democratic party, joined in the conversion effort. After one stimulating conference with the President he is supposed to have said something like, "Gosh, this is interesting. Why can't people see this?"

Interviews

Naturally, say the image makers around the President, Mr. Nixon preferred to risk interviews by reporters he deemed to be supporters of his views. It was in this spirit that Mr. Haldeman, his closest aide and doorkeeper, screened the recommendations, often weeks before the favored visitor knew of the honor. For that reason, too, the White House seems unconcerned by the taunts of the envious and the complaints of rigging from rival applicants.

The plan is to keep mixing up the media and the messages, so as to preserve novelty and interest. There will be more "thoughtful" addresses on radio, it is said, and many different types of interviews and press conferences. The object is said to be not so much a rapid rise in the polls—they tend to evaporate all too quickly—but a systematic presentation of Mr. Nixon as a calm, controlled and reflective statesman who has a positive program and not merely a sluggish instinct, and as a modest and pleasant family man who embodies most of the American virtues.

Besides helping the President recover some standing long before he has to compete with one or more Democratic challengers, the campaign is to regain more of the confidence of the country, to help the economy recover faster, to disarm some of the opposition to his programs and to regain enough credibility about his management of the war to permit him to end the American involvement in his own gradual way.

Reaction

The country's reaction is not yet known, and neither is Mr. Nixon's. For there must be behind the publicly private President that his staff is so eager to exhibit, the truly private man. He shows through only occasionally, as when he speaks approvingly of the tenacious individualism and Puritan ethics of his parents, who would rather go into debt than place a sick brother in a public hospital. This is the determined man, the I'll-show-them man, and the man who can never wholly release himself from his own mental grip and the consciousness of his historic role.

Mr. Nixon knows well how this inner man works. He offered a peek in the process of declining recently to discuss his son-in-law's views on women's liberation because "he might have to run for something some day." Moments later, in remarking that Mrs. Nixon always insists on looking nice and proper when someone else is around, he added: "I am a little bit of a problem myself, because I don't want to go around in my sportshirts as much as people think I should, and so forth and so on."

From Europe to India Dubai: Besides Oil, Gold Smuggling

By Jesse L. Lewis Jr.

DUBAI (WP).—In a winding, clear green creek a few hundred yards from the choppy seas of the Persian Gulf a fleet of dhows, boats whose ancestry harks back to the days of the legendary Sinbad the Sailor, wait quietly at anchor for a cargo to smuggle to India.

When it arrives, tough, wiry Dubais and Indians load it temporarily in the dhow. Just before the sun rises over the desert on the edge of this tiny Arabian state, the dhows slip out of the creek for the 2,400-mile round trip.

In the form of small slugs about the size of an after dinner mint and weighing just under a quarter of a pound, are put into slots in specially made vests that resemble hunting jackets with slots for shells.

According to a carefully and secretly-made plan, when the dhows reach the Indian coast off Bombay, and mingle with hundreds of similar looking fishing vessels, the boats from Dubai rendezvous with their contact.

Brisk Activity

Because Indian fishermen often lash their boats together to unload a day's catch or to take on a relief crew, there is nothing unusual about the brisk activity across the decks when the contraband changes hands.

But what happens during a typical transfer is unique—gold worth \$2 million at international prices is exchanged for nearly twice that much in silver and an assortment of currencies and checks.

Because of such high profits and because the unrestricted and free import and export of gold is legal here, Dubai is considered the gold smuggling center of the world.

Last year alone, more than \$300 million worth of gold came into Dubai, and nearly all of it ended

up on the clandestine gold route to India.

"Re-exporting gold is not illegal in Dubai," explains one of the backers of the gold business here. "We just provide the opportunity for an Indian to buy gold with his own currency."

Commercial Hub

"It is not our fault that the Indian government tries to prevent it."

That statement says a lot about Dubai and its freewheeling and dealing business life.

The deepwater port, international airport, 14 banks and the business acumen honed over centuries of trade have made this British protected sheikhdom of 70,000 persons the commercial hub of the southern Persian Gulf area.

The man primarily responsible for the flourishing business life here is Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Rashid Bin Said al Maktum, who has managed to attract foreign businesses without upsetting Bedouin tribal customs.

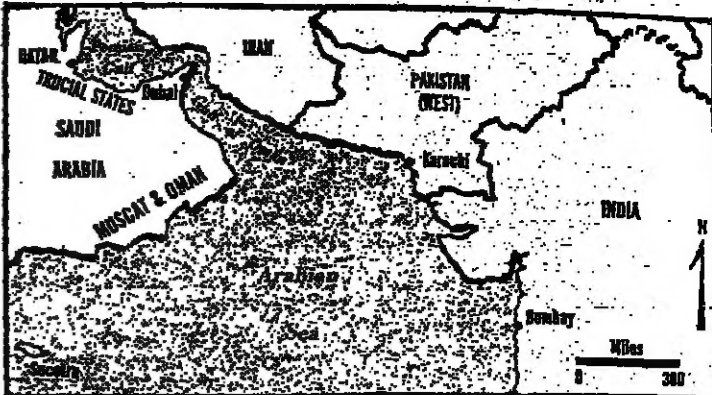
The discovery of oil here has further boosted the importance of Dubai. But it is the re-export of commodities such as gold, Swiss watches, ballpoint pens and Japanese textiles—all of which end up on the black markets of Iran, Pakistan and India—that is the basis of life in Dubai.

Tight Import Curbs

Because of tight import restrictions in those countries, businessmen here take high risks to get the forbidden items there.

According to Dubaisans, Western bankers and others close to the gold operation, here is how it works:

Big jet cargo planes bring the gold from England, France or Switzerland to Dubai. A lightly guarded truck will take the gold to one of the city's 14 banks. Once the gold is in Dubai,



\$300 million in gold entered tiny Persian Gulf state last year.

operatives wait for the signal from India that everything has been arranged on that end for the pick-up. The message usually arrives in the form of a telegram that may sound like a routine family or business matter.

"You know a shipment is on the way," said one banker, "when a Land Rover pulls up to a side door of the bank and the gold is taken away."

Gold Bars

The gold is fashioned into 10-tola bars. The tola is an Indian measure, and you can easily close your hand around a 10-tola bar of gleaming gold. Each bar is worth \$125,000.

Gold is such a hot item in India because it has both high social and monetary value—and because its importation is illegal.

At an Indian wedding, for example, the amount of gold that is presented to a bride often determines the status of the marriage. A new-born child is presented with gold rings and bracelets that are re-fashioned and enlarged as he grows older.

In India there is also a deep distrust of currency and banking, and many families will hoard gold in tea-tola bars. The official rate for the dollar is seven rupees, but on the active black market a dollar will buy 12 and a half rupees.

Although the Indian Navy patrols the coast off Bombay, they rarely are able to catch any of the smuggling boats for several reasons. They are virtually indistinguishable from the boats in the native fishing fleet and because the smugglers' dhows, which have powerful diesel en-

Chases Off Bombay

A 50-foot dhow with a 30-horsepower engine can hit 15 to 18 knots and can make the 3,400-mile round trip without refueling. "Sometimes there are breath-taking, high-speed chases off Bombay," said one source.

Occasionally a dhow will be forced to cut its engine when it is caught within gun range of a patrol boat. The captain of the smuggling boat will order the gold to be dropped overboard in the relatively shallow coastal waters and try to mark the spot with a submerged buoy.

When the dhow is boarded and searched, customs authorities only find a hold full of fish or other legal cargo.

Later the boat will return and divers will bring up the gold. Sometimes, however, a shipment of \$2 million is lost because the buoy breaks loose and the gold sinks below the soft, mushy bottom.

Even with the risks of losing some shipments, because of the enormous profits to be made, one source estimated that one of every ten operations can be a total loss and there's still plenty of money to go around.

Because it requires hundreds of persons to maintain a secure smuggling network, the profits are whittled down considerably by the time the Dubai operators get their share. But it is rarely lower than 15 percent of the original value of the gold.

That comes to \$45 million a year for the tightly controlled group based in Dubai.

New EEC Maneuver?

France Questions the Role of Sterling

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS (WP).—France has placed the question of sterling's future role as an international reserve currency squarely at the forefront of the negotiations for British entry into the Common Market.

In a new, and generally considered surprising, development, France told its European Economic Community partners last week that Britain must progressively diminish foreign sterling balances held in London during the years following British entry. It said that the pound's future should be discussed along with the other major issues confronting the negotiators.

The French initiative is understood to have been drawn up at a special ministerial session in Paris Wednesday, headed by President Georges Pompidou himself and attended by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. It was communicated to France's partners on Thursday.

The official French document also states that Britain must abolish the system whereby British Commonwealth countries have preferential access to the London capital market and which discriminates against European countries.

Political Motives

The assumption in Brussels is that the French demands are dictated almost entirely by political motives. There is little or no attempt at providing answers to the complex issues surrounding sterling's international role. The most obvious question mark hangs over the practicality of introducing a strict program to limit foreign-held sterling balances and over means of funding them.

This latest move reflects the French view, inspired partly by a certain envy (France has frequently attempted to expand the influence of its own franc zone), partly by a narrow view of the Common Market's responsibilities, that worldwide and European obligations are difficult to reconcile.

France argues that by having an international reserve currency, British financial and monetary interests would be in conflict with its potential role as member of a Common Market on the path, however uncertain, toward economic and monetary union. This view is shared to varying degrees by its five Market partners.

France shares the Market's Executive Commission's gloomy view of Britain's economic prospects, a concern which cannot easily be brushed off totally as being born of political motivation. In the first place, the point is made that the reserve role of sterling has enabled successive British governments to pursue an "undisciplined" balance-of-payments policy.

With this and the other outside influences in view, France says that the accumulation of sterling balances makes Britain's monetary position "particularly vulnerable." The French government has gone as far as to imply that specific Common Market rules which give member nations the right to introduce unilateral safeguard measures in cases of economic crisis should not be applicable to issues arising out of sterling's reserve role or to problems affecting the whole sterling area.

Market Support

The French proposals to some degree may be due to a deeply felt suspicion that Britain could continually invoke the safeguard clause seeking the help of the Market's system of "automatic" short and medium-term financial support for member countries in balance-of-payments difficulties.

France has said, however, that it would be willing to participate in the Basel sterling underwriting agreements, due for renewal in September, if Britain becomes a member of the Common Market—presumably, with conditions attached.

Britain and the Common Market have already agreed that Britain's economy and the role of sterling should be "discussed" in the sidelines of the entry negotiations, although not in the negotiations themselves. The British view is that these issues are far too complex to be taken up together with all the other outstanding problems in the way of a speedy end to the enlargement talks.

So far, official discussions on sterling and the economy have taken the form of a questionnaire to Britain, requesting, for example, forecasts on the repayment timetable for Britain's international debts (at present totaling some \$8.673 billion) and growth-rate provisions (with the Executive Commission skeptical of Britain's assumption that its growth rate will increase significantly from its current low point of just under 3 percent, even in the late Seventies). The initial British reply to these and other questions was wholly evasive.

France has clearly implied that sterling from now on must be considered a major issue of negotiation. The French representative in Brussels, Jean-Marc Boegner, insisted last week that it must be

treated by the foreign ministers at a Brussels meeting on March 30 along with the three major problems which have blocked real progress in the entry talks so far: Britain's contribution to the Market's central budget, the future of New Zealand dairy exports and Commonwealth sugar exports to Britain.

French Timing

France's partners were surprised more by the timing of the initiative than by the initiative itself. In Brussels, many observers described it as a clever tactical move. One view is that France, clearly out on a limb on all the other key issues of the entry talks, has nothing to lose by bringing up another difficult problem.

On the contrary, as the time approaches when, to preserve the credibility of its political will in favor of British entry, France has to begin to compromise on the package deal of the budgetary contribution, New Zealand and Commonwealth sugar, it is altogether in its interest to add another burden to the package.

British diplomats are playing down the French move on sterling, pointing out that Britain was prepared all along to discuss sterling's future in an appropriate forum, so long as the search for solutions to the problems involved did not create a new obstacle in the way of British entry.

British officials have already agreed that any preferential treatment favoring Commonwealth countries on the London capital market should be abolished, and have reminded the Common Market Six that sterling's reserve role was, in any case, diminishing. It has been suggested also that the pound could be the foundation of a European reserve currency, a proposal which is welcomed by some in the Six, totally rejected by others.

But behind these reactions, there is an undercurrent of nervousness in the wake of the French demands on sterling. Some Market officials see them as a threat of a veto over the negotiations with Britain; others see French tactics as basically attempts to discourage Britain so much that Whitehall will withdraw its application, so that the onus of a veto will not be placed on France.

Land of the Incas

Ritual in Peruvian Villages: Annual Battle for Virgins

By David F. Behnap

LIMA, Peru.—At the crack of a whip, the male villagers rush each other across a bleak mesa in the remote Andes of southern Peru. Some straddle tough mountain horses. Others are afoot.

Wielding bullwhips, cudgels, stones and slingshots, they clash for several hours in an annual battle. This is a centuries-old ritual for the peasants of 15 villages in the province of Cuzco, ancient seat of the famed Inca civilization.

At stake in the fighting: the fate of the village virgins. The men of the winning village carry away the prettiest maid of the loser. At the end of one week, winners and losers join in a huge fiesta at which marriages of some victorious villagers and captured maidens are announced.

The fiesta is also the scene of less blissful demonstrations: maidens who somehow failed to please their captors are returned to their native villages, which must pay a ransom—usually some farm product or animal—to the conquerors.

This year, the traditional

combat occurred in two encounters, eight villages meeting in a battle royal one day and the seven others squaring off two days later.

While the men fought, the maidens danced in village groups on nearby hilltops, singing, cheering on their men and providing drafts of "chicha," the local liquor—to battle.

Reports reaching this capital say nearly 2,000 Indian peasants took part in the tournament. Three died and at least a score suffered critical injuries, it was said.

As in other years in modern times, authorities tried to prevent the contest—but to no avail. The villagers consider the ritual a demonstration of the valor and fearlessness of their race.

Families and friends of the fallen warriors do "do" modern times, authorities tried to prevent the contest—but to no avail. The villagers consider the ritual a demonstration of the valor and fearlessness of their race.

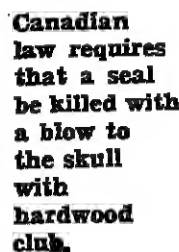
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Handwritten text: "Japal coliso"

TU-144 May Fly First, But Will It Sell?

The standard of service on Aeroflot makes Westerners think the latter choice would well be worth a surcharge. Such reactions warn against overrating Soviet competition for passenger-miles. But the Soviet airline, which now serves 60 countries, is extending its international routes. Its standards may go up as it moves into more competitive routes.



lethargy and indifference," said Mrs. Milligan, a representative of a London-based organization, Beauty Without Cruelty.

Switzerland
Automobiles Volvo SA
Postfach 12
Lyss
Tel. 84 31 42

Fritz Häusermann
Vogelsangstrasse
8307 Effretikon
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West Germany
Volvo GmbH
6051 Dietzenbach —
Steinberg
Assar Gabrielsstrasse
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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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The Tactics of Terror

The political crisis at Stormont, with the strains that have developed between the British government and that of Northern Ireland over the selection of a successor to Major Chichester-Clark, provides another example of how the tactics of terror can influence events. The actual number of dedicated terrorists in Ulster may be minuscule; the extent of their support among the discontented there is far from clear. But their acts have stiffened the right wing of Ulster's ruling Unionist party to the point where Britain may have to choose between seeing a repressive government installed in Stormont and assuming actual rule over Ulster.

These are rather impressive results, and it is quite possible that the actual murderers among the Catholic minority in Ulster may be pleased with them. For they are thereby moving toward that confrontation between British and Irish which is the traditional battleground of Irish nationalists—and it is the nationalists who are transforming the Ulster conflict from one over civil rights for a minority to warfare against Irish partition. It is the kind of transformation that gives support to those revolutionary theorists who maintain that policy should be controlled by the fighting units.

It is, however, also an example of the irrationality of terror, so far as all but the fanatic segment of the population which uses terror is concerned, and may yet prove to be fatal even to that segment. Régis Debray is one of those who believed in the idea that the leadership of a revolutionary

movement should naturally rest with those who fight in the field. He may have changed his mind since the failure of Che Guevara and his own imprisonment; that is not particularly important. Other movements that subordinated thought to action have encountered similar disillusionment—the Black Panthers, for example, badly split and gravely weakened; the Weathermen; even Fidel Castro himself, who is finding it more difficult to run a national economy than to wreck a government.

Northern Ireland has serious ills—social, economic and political—which are embittered by religious differences that nearly all of Christianity has relegated to history. These can no more be cured by raw nationalism than the same recipe can end the troubles of the French in Canada or the blacks in the United States. Rather, the issue of nationalism in Ireland has hamstrung reform and is giving increasing popular authority to those, on both sides, who simply want to shoot it out.

It is often said, especially in reference to Vietnam, that unless guerrillas are defeated, they are victorious, which has more than a germ of truth. But it might be said with almost equal truth that unless guerrillas are defeated, everyone loses. There have been guerrilla movements that smoldered and flared for years without any conclusion, and others that came to power with none of the rational attributes of authority, only a collection of slogans, appetites and guns. As can be said of any other form of war, there are better ways of solving problems than terror.



'Moon, Hell—This Is Southeast Asia.'

The U.S.-Israeli 'Mess'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Part of the trouble in the United States-Israeli dispute over a Middle East peace settlement is that Washington has come forward with only half a policy.

A good case can be made for the proposition that Secretary of State William P. Rogers was instrumental in the first place in getting the cease-fire and getting the peace talks started, but he has been quite specific and public in supporting the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the 1967 frontiers, and quite vague and private about the political and military arrangements that would guarantee Israel's security if she withdrew.

Mr. Rogers has made clear to the Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, that the U.S. favors a multinational peacekeeping force, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, that would "guarantee" any borders freely negotiated by Israel and the Arab States, and that this peacekeeping force could not be withdrawn without U.S. consent. But this leaves many vital unanswered questions in Israel's mind. For example:

• Would the four major powers—the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France—be a mixed peacekeeping force with troops of all nations patrolling all sectors of the borders to be negotiated, or would the peacekeeping force be assigned separate "sectors" of the frontiers, as in Berlin? The whole idea of a legal Russian presence on Israel's borders is distasteful to the Israelis, but a Berlin-like settlement with separate Soviet "sectors" is "unthinkable."

• Would Israeli and Egyptian troops be part of the peacekeeping force? Mr. Rogers has in mind at St. Paul, Minn., the Gulf of Aqaba? Mr. Rogers has not said.

• What about the thousands of Soviet troops, armaments, and technicians now in Egypt? If the peace settlement is as secure as Mr. Rogers seems to believe it would be, would the Soviet troops go home after a settlement or stay behind in Egypt in close proximity to Israel's borders? This has not even been discussed.

Aside from these fundamental questions, the U.S. and Israeli governments differ on the wisdom of putting forward any U.S. peace proposals at this time. Mr. Rogers feels strongly that this was essential to get the talks started, but he insists he was not trying to "impose" his proposals on anybody, but merely to encourage Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

It would be hard to overstate the Israeli government's opposition to this procedure, or to ignore the visible anger of Israeli officials for what they regard as Mr. Rogers' "meddling" and his "presumption."

Israeli officials here, on what evidence they do not say, assert that if the U.S. government had not come forward with the suggestion of "total withdrawal," Israel could have negotiated a reasonable settlement with Egypt, even on Sharm el-Sheikh. Because, they say, President Sadat of Egypt needs peace to get on with his desperate internal political problems, to avoid another military confrontation with Israel, and to avoid total domination of his country by the Soviet Union.

"All of these things," one Israeli official here said, "are weighing very heavily on the mind of Mr. Sadat and I think they could be put to work in order to induce him to give us

a better deal. If only the U.S. had not identified itself literally with his territorial claims.

"Why should the Egyptians negotiate? They don't have to negotiate. The U.S. is negotiating on their behalf. And what in fact you have today is an Israeli-American confrontation instead of an Egyptian-Israeli negotiation. All you're doing now is wading in deeper and deeper."

Mr. Rogers rejects this argument out of hand. It is fallacious, he says. Nobody has ever suggested that anything should happen until there is total agreement on all sides. If Israel wants to negotiate, he adds, why don't they go ahead and negotiate, get together with Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of the United Nations, and "present their position."

Mr. Rogers recalls that when this whole movement toward peace talks started with his speech back in 1969, Foreign Minister Eban of Israel listed "four things" that were essential to Israel's security, and that as a result of U.S. intervention, Egypt had agreed to three of them (presumably the fourth concerned the frontiers). Mr. Rogers' fear now is that if Israel does not come forward with specific proposals to match Egypt's con-

cessions, Mr. Sadat in Cairo may be in deep political trouble at home and the chance for a political settlement will be lost.

So there is a fundamental disagreement. As Mr. Rogers sees it, the Israelis are asking the U.S. to stand aside on the negotiations and provide economic and military aid for a settlement that Mr. Rogers feels Israel cannot get from either Egypt or the Soviet Union. "After all," he says, "we have our own national interests to consider too."

Nevertheless, after a generation of incessant fighting, the Israelis are at least entitled to know in precise detail what the security arrangements would be if they did withdraw: what troops, where, on the line or in "sectors," for how long and with what "Soviet presence," if any, in Egypt. It is easy to argue about whether Secretary Rogers was right or not in pressing the talks—without him the shooting might still be going on—but half a policy is not necessarily better than none. Until he is as specific with his political and military guarantees as he was with his plan of total Israeli withdrawal, the ugly personal arguments between Washington and Jerusalem are likely to continue.

An Overdue Recognition

By C. L. Sulzberger

BOGOTA, Colombia.—As far as I know the only integral independent country on the map with which the United States has never had diplomatic relations is the Mongolian People's Republic, a pro-Soviet state lying between the eastern reaches of the U.S.S.R. and Communist China.

This spring the republic celebrates its fifteenth birthday. Some observers maintain the vast but sparsely inhabited land is only a Soviet satrapy. Nevertheless, it is widely recognized and is probably no less free in its actions today than Czechoslovakia, with which Washington continues to exchange ambassadors.

There has been a tendency in U.S. policy to maintain relations with only the non-Communist halves of partitioned states (like Germany, Korea and Vietnam) and to oppose admission to the United Nations of blocks including equal numbers of Communist and non-Communist nations. For a long time Washington's attitude to the question of opening an embassy in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, became mixed up in this separate matter.

Nonetheless, it is high time to end an anomaly which finds the United States maintaining diplomatic missions in tiny states like Cyprus, Mauritius or Burundi but refusing to exchange envoys with Mongolia, a country with a fantastic history, with a vast area of 246,000 square miles and a small but energetic population of 1,174,000.

Last Dec. 7, David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, wrote Sen. Javits, Republican of New York, that the State Department reviewed the matter of Mongolian recognition "from time to time" on the basis that "the overriding consideration is whether such an action is in the United States national interest at the time it is proposed."

In his letter he implied that Washington was not delaying such recognition because of any fear that such a move might jeopardize future development of U.S. relations with Peking. He wrote: "The People's Republic of

China recognizes the People's Republic of Mongolia, maintains a mission in Ulan Bator, and does not to our knowledge, comment on other countries' recognition of Mongolia."

I am indebted to Walter A. Sheldon of Long Beach, L. I., for the contents of the Abshire letter. It was Sheldon who originally prompted the senator to inquire about State Department policy on this subject.

Taiwan (Nationalist China) has steadfastly objected to U.S. recognition of Mongolia and this is almost certainly the reason for Washington's failure to act. Last year it was reported that Chiang Kai-shek's regime had persuaded the United States to reject the State Department recommendation that at long last diplomatic relations should be initiated.

Every time the United States has departed from its original and wholly nonideological approach to the problem of recognizing other countries it has run into trouble. This practical approach was perhaps best stated in 1856 by President Franklin Pierce, little known for anything else. He said:

"It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all governments without question of their source or their organization or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a government de facto accepted by the people of the country."

Had we applied such common sense to the Soviet Union after the Bolshevik revolution—when other Western capitals recognized the Moscow regime—or had we applied the Peking government of China at the same time, for example, as Britain, our diplomatic stance abroad would be far less complicated than it is today.

President Nixon's Indochina Scenario

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—If you want to understand what President Nixon is doing in Indochina and what he meant when he spoke of jerking the rug out from under his 1972 political opponents on the war issue, lift your eyes above the daily headlines about the bloody battling in Laos.

By all credible accounts he will announce in April a continuation of at least the current 12,500-a-month troop withdrawal rate and some insiders guess he will publicly project that figure from May 1 to Oct. 1 or thereafter.

There is a caveat here: that the current South Vietnamese ground action with American air and logistic support in Laos ends up satisfactorily by the time the rains come around May 1. And there is at least a good chance that will be the case and almost a certainty that will be claimed to be the case.

If so, the period from May 1 to Oct. 1, more or less, should be one in which no major North Vietnamese actions are likely.

The offensive in Laos, so the scenario goes, will have further degraded Hanoi's ability to engage in major actions when next winter's and next spring's fighting season arrives. And so by mid-1972, that is, just prior to the national conventions to nominate presidential candidates, the U.S. troop level should be down to about 100,000 men and by election day to the 50,000-60,000 range of a residual force.

A Catch-

There is, however, one catch in that figure which the administration has not been talking about. In addition to the residual force within South Vietnam itself, the scenario calls for retaining the bulk of the current air power now provided by the U.S. from its bases in Thailand and aboard Seventh Fleet carriers in the Tonkin Gulf.

The hope is that this air power plus that being turned over to the South Vietnamese, including helicopters, will enable them to control the fighting both in South Vietnam itself and in the border areas of Laos and Cambodia as well. A good many thousand men thus must be added to the residual force left in South Vietnam itself to fully reflect the continuing American military contribution to the war.

Letters

Libyan Oil

With reference to Mr. William Rohrer's letter published in your paper on March 8, we wish to make the following reply to his allegations:

1. Libyan oil for which our government receives \$3.51 is sold by the oil companies in Europe for \$14. Therefore, we can say that we are getting our fair share.

2. It is true that royalties were wasted during the monarchist regime. That is the very reason dates of the Libyan Revolution of September, 1969. We have only just begun, but already have taken big strides towards crushing corruption and raising the standard of living of our people—we speak only for Libya, and

we refuse to accept Mr. Rohrer's allegations. For if he keeps himself up to date, he will find that our government is initiating new industrial and agricultural projects almost every day, which makes Mr. Rohrer's allegation about unemployment unrealistic and which may directly or indirectly benefit Mr. Rohrer himself if he is employed in Libya or has business interests there as well as tens of thousands of other foreigners.

S. EL FETURY,
First Secretary
and Acting Press Attaché,
Libyan Embassy in London,
London.

End the Draft?

Sen. Buckley's arguments for ending the draft are somewhat misleading: The plight of the draftee is not quite as unhappy as he paints it. Comparing wages, for example, is reasonable if you don't forget to mention, as Sen. Buckley does, that an undrafted worker's \$9,000 must go for food, clothing, housing and at least some medical expenses before buying whatever luxuries he can afford, while the Army provides these necessities gratis to its draftees, including all medical expenses, and a minimum of \$2,750 besides. The supplement for wives, admittedly, could be more generous, but the Army lets draftees out if real hardship is incurred.

Today's draftees tend to dislike the Army because it places great limitations on their personal freedom and may well expose them to discomfort and hardship and even get them killed, or because they consider war Army life draftees out if real hardship is incurred.

We have enough problems without making things easier for young, stupid men who fear change and would use force to prevent it. I say it's a worthy and not too painful sacrifice; let's keep the draft a bit longer, even if Sen. Buckley doesn't agree.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

International Opinion

U.S. Vietnamization Policy

If American Vietnamization policy has not yet been successful, it has also not yet failed... neither in Cambodia nor in Laos. This American strategy has apparently won successes imperiling North Vietnamese troops. But it had totally failed, the warnings from Peking would be meaningless, at least as far as they were intended for Washington. Let's admit that they were intended for Moscow as much as for Washington...

The outcome of the so-called Vietnamization policy... does not depend only on the Vietnamese. President Nixon cannot betray

his allies. Does not the Mao team similarly judge that it cannot betray the revolutionaries? Between the U.S. and Red China, the past still raises the same obstacles: Taiwan and Vietnam. It was in June 1950 that, in response to the crossing of the demarcation line by North Korean troops, Truman and his advisers decided to protect Taiwan and to participate in the first Indochina war. The United States remains against its will the prisoner of decisions made more than twenty years ago on the spur of a misinterpreted event.

—Raymond Aron in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 22, 1896

CATRO.—The Khalifa has proclaimed a Jihad against Egypt, calling upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under the Green Banner. It is announced that the dervishes attacked the advanced posts at Kassala on the morning of the day on which the caravan entered the fort of an Italian outpost. The outposts were driven in and obliged to enter the fort, but the dervishes were subsequently repulsed.

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1921

BUTHERN (Upper Silesia).—More than two million voters in Upper Silesia went to the polls to decide whether their country shall go to Germany or to Poland. The net result of the plebiscite is, as was expected, Germany winning the manufacturing centres and Poland the most important mining region. The election returns show roughly that the Germans have obtained sixty percent and the Poles forty percent.

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JOHN HAY WHITNEY

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL
AND INCOME FUND N.V.

(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)

Participating Cumulative Preference Shares

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Designated Coupon: No. 2

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has this day declared a cumulative preferential dividend of \$10.00 and an extra dividend of \$22.39 per Participating Cumulative Preference Share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1970, payable on March 31, 1971.

Preference Shareholders will receive payment of such dividends in U. S. Dollars, as follows:

1. In the case of holders of registered certificates, a check in the amount of \$32.39 will be mailed by First National City Bank, Brussels, on March 31, 1971, to the holders of record on March 25, 1971.

2. In the case of holders of bearer certificates, payment in the amount of \$32.39 will be made against presentation of Coupon No. 2 on or after March 31, 1971, to First National City Bank (Corporate Agency Department), 111 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., or to the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, S.A. and First National City Bank in Brussels; Hill Samuel & Co. Limited in London; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg; Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.

First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V.

Caribbean Management Company

Curaçao, March 18, 1971

Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

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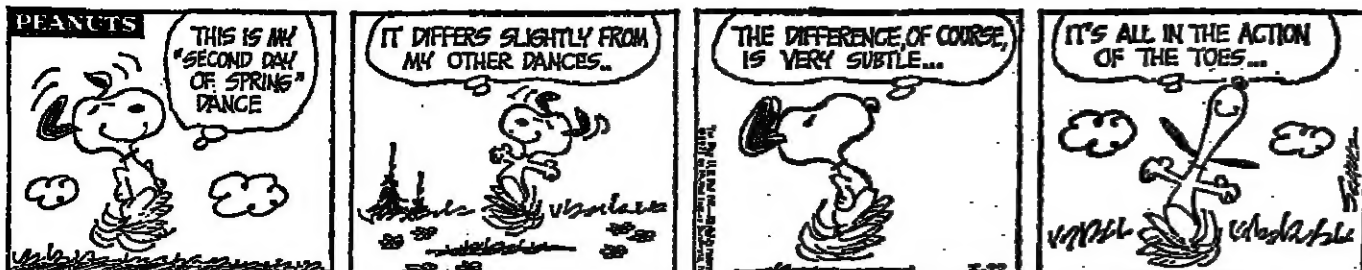
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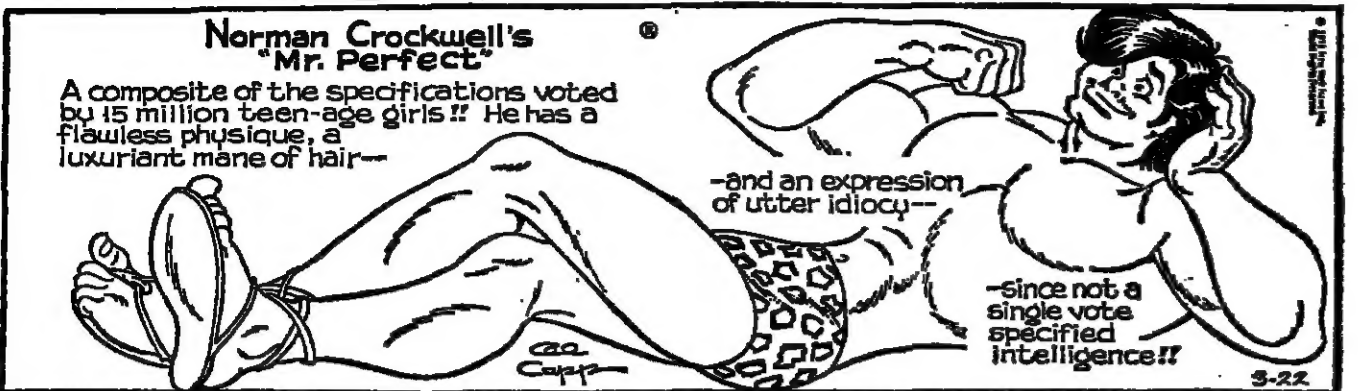
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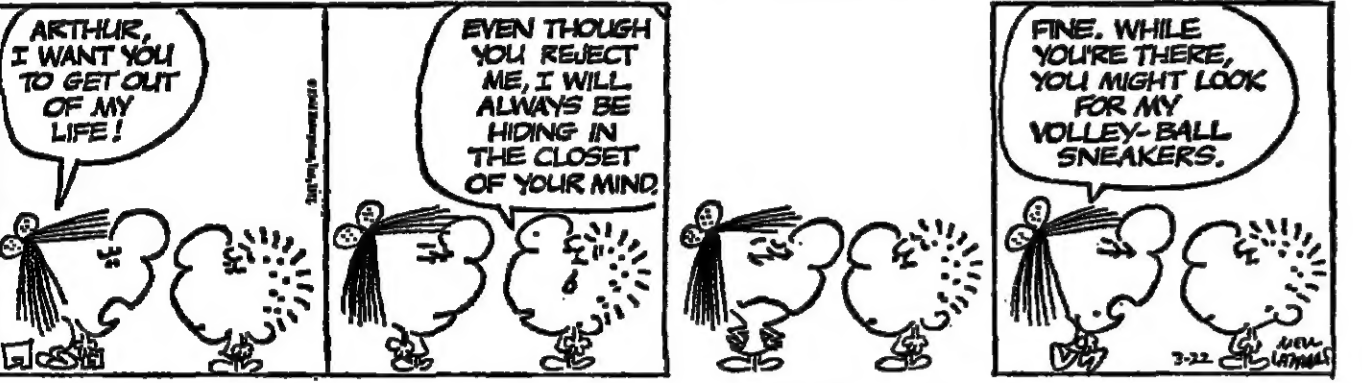
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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The all-star Precision Club team, including Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo of Rome, Robert Jordan and Arthur Robinson of Philadelphia, and Peter Leventritt and Victor Mitchell of New York, culminated its recent U.S. tour in Atlanta with a 71-29 win over a local team.

On the diagramed deal from that match, Garozzo demonstrated the genius that has made him a world champion many times over.

He held the South cards and opened one club, showing 18 points or more in the Precision System, and the partnership sailed into four spades.

The opening club lead was won with the ace, and trumps were drawn with dummy's king-queen-jack. East discarded a club. As West had overcalled in hearts and followed to three trump leads, South began to suspect that the opening lead was a singleton.

His suspicions were confirmed.

East cashed the heart jack and played a third heart, which South ruffed. He led the club king, which squeezed West. To keep his heart winner, he threw a diamond. South then ruffed his winner in dummy and played the diamond queen, making the last three tricks in that suit.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1 ♣ 1 ♥ 2 ♥
Pass 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣
Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass

West led the club queen.

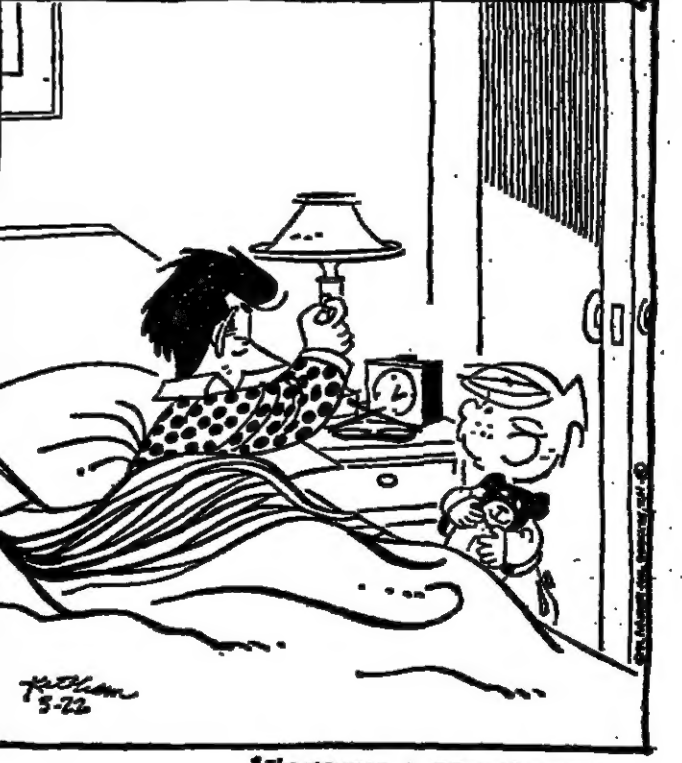
WEST
♠ KQJ4
♥ 732
♦ Q7
♣ 743

EAST (D)
♠ 96
♥ AJS
♦ K54
♣ J10852

SOUTH
♠ A832
♥ 86
♦ AJS
♣ AK96

UPPER OPUS HAND
GOOSE DONE ARIA
HANDDOWN REER
GADSDEN DACE
SCRAPS DEIVED
PRIM ESS TIM
RAGE LOCATE RED
AVILOS ARK SHIVES
TEN SPRAGS ASIA
ANIA NOV SILL
PAISTELS ATTEST
INCH MANATIE
NORA OPENHANDED
EDEN MORE SEINE
DEED FROW ERAISE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIDUF
NAHEN
ANDAGE
BERBOR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

WHAT THE SEMICIRCULAR GOLFER PLAYS?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles LITHE PANDA RUBBER UPTURN
Answer: If two "wrong" don't make a "right," what do two "right" make?--AN AIRPLANE

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF MAYAKOVSKY

By Wiktor Woroszycki. Translated from the Polish by Boleslaw Taborski. Grosman, \$59.95, \$18.

Reviewed by Thomas Laak

It is hazardous for one with no Russian to pass judgment on the merits of the poetry of Vladimir Mayakovsky. With the best will in the world, one ends judging poems in English, and their faults and virtues may be those of the translator rather than of the original poet. Yet this bulky, cumbersome, though continuously revealing collection of materials by and about Mayakovsky has an interest above and beyond that provoked by the quality of his work. In fact, the nature of his literary achievement is virtually ignored in the book. One can get a better idea of the texture of his writing from the introductory essay by Patricia Blake in "The Bedding and Selected Poems," just released by World (\$2.95). Mayakovsky's career has an extraordinary fascination. For his experienced in himself the artist in freedom and experimental exuberance of those early years, right after the Russian revolution, and he lived long enough to see the shadow of his prison house descend on all artistic endeavor. He saw, ardent his autonomy and become a slogan-making activity, an element in production goals, a cheer leader for the state. He did not have to face the worst of that situation. He committed suicide in 1930 at age 38.

There were a number of reasons for his action, but surely he would see that every artist would eventually have to agree to the decisions laid down by the lowest party hack. His death, ironically, became a strong strand in the policy he despised. For in the mid-thirties it was charged that Mayakovsky had been the victim of an anti-Soviet apparatus in the Association of Proletarian Writers (RAPP), one of the more Stalinoid of literary groups. Thus his death was not only an excuse to do away with RAPP, but also became part of Russian propaganda during the purges. In Herbert Marshall's "Mayakovsky and His Poetry," published in England after the poet's death, the now silent faction in RAPP was accused of being part of a Trotskyite plot to bring down the Russian state.

Mayakovsky's error was fundamental. He equated political revolution with the experimental and avant-garde impulse. In the artist it seemed natural to him that those who were destroying time-encrusted governmental forms would want to do the same for the arts. It took him a while to learn that the Bolsheviks in artistic matters were as pious, reactionary and phibistic as the most rigidly bourgeois state. Right at the beginning, Lenin castigated Lunacharsky, a commissar and high in revolutionary councils, for permitting large printings of "futuristic" writings. Lunacharsky admired the poet, but it was then at a time of ferment, when the central government was busy with the civil war and with the dislocations

What gave the later attacks on Mayakovsky a sadistic tinge is that both in literary and political matters the poet had been revolutionary before there was a revolution. While still a teenager, he had participated in underground political activity and had served time in jail. Turning to painting and literature, he embraced the "futurist" philosophy of Marinetti, welcoming the world of technology, industry and the machine. Much of his second revolt took sophisticated, refined dressing in outlandish costumes, putting on Dada-like productions, interrupting traditional meetings. Audacious behavior, had manner and violent assertions kept the artistic pot boiling. But Mayakovsky was also writing, powerful and fresh verses, poems that were a stimulus and spur to the young. He was an impulsive reader, reading was for him an extension of the creative act. He knew how to call attention to himself. He knew, in short, how to create a personality, and he did.

When World War I came, he opposed it, when the Bolshevik revolution came, he joined with it. He never quarreled with the state over politics. There is nothing in the book to indicate that he was upset by the changes that went on around him. And he did try to play the protestant game, writing harshly for the masses. It was at this time that Pasternak decided it was time to take his own road. But there was always a sardonic side to Mayakovsky, and with the play "The Bedding" and "The Bathhouse," he left himself open to the most mercurial criticism. He was good at infighting, but the state held all the weapons.

The compiler of these records, which include official statements, newspaper clippings, love letters, telegrams, is a Polish poet and biographer, now living in Warsaw. His book seems to me to be more than a literary exercise, as if he were trying to show what happened to a great talent under Communism even in the best of times. In this, he succeeds gloriously. But the form of the book does not make for satisfactory reading. The significance of much of the material is never explained. A great many questions are left unanswered. The evidence is thrown in untidily. Surely it cannot all be of the same value. Much of the text reads as if it had been written in official state prose. The material is there; what it needs is a shaping hand, and Mr. Woroszycki would seem to be the man for the job. But perhaps this collage is as far as he can go at this time. His book has been banned in Russia, and it's only 53 years since the revolution.

Mr. Laak is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng North

ACROSS

1 Organic compound
8 Béchamel, for one
10 Sod
14 Art movement
15 Test
18 Type of eye
17 Worldwide
19 French name
20 N.Y.-Wash. liner
21 Open space for walking
22 Guarantee
25 Gabor
26 Itinerant
32 Marbles
33 Growl
38 Fortification
39 Nabokov book
39 Fig-bearing plants of India
41 Position
42 Volcano of Martinique
44 Verve
45 Mailed
46 Word for Big Brother

48 Double helix
58 Most positive
54 Defame
50 City in Bengal
52 Norwegian king
62 Sea 46 Across
64 Gull
65 Return
66 Charity
67 Cheers
68 Verner or Dinsmore
69 majesty

DOWN

1 Swelling
2 Church parts
3 U.S. dramatist
4 Thrasher
5 Adage
6 Tennis star
7 Takes advantage of
8 Nag
9 Small hole
10 Threefold
11 Eye part
12 Cheese covering
13 Escape
18 Bygone times

22 States
24 Therefore
27 Among: Prefix
28 Speak: Fr.
29 Spaces
30 Seless
31 Biblical brother
32 perquisite
33 Conception prefix
34 Ointment
37 Snare
39 Human
40 Chemical suffixes
43 Greens
45 Layered
47 Matched set of jewels
48 Bare: Prefix
51 Lyce's relative
52 Drosses
53 Armor plate
54 Old fogey
55 Jewish month
56 Neck part
57 Actor: Welsh
58 Twirling
59 Same: Prefix
63 English river

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سكوان الامل

Kansas Earns NCAA Semis

UCLA Second-Half Rally Catches Long Beach State

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21.—Top-ranked UCLA, four-time defending National Collegiate Athletic Association champion, overcame an 11-point deficit in the second half behind the shooting of Henry Bibby and Steve Patterson and pulled out a 57-53 decision over Long Beach State yesterday in the final of the West regional.

The Bruins, by winning their 26th straight NCAA tournament

game, will go against Kansas Thursday night in the national semifinals in the Houston Astro-dome.

Sidney Wicks of UCLA dropped in two free throws with 25 seconds remaining to break a 53-53 deadlock. He dropped in two more with 12 seconds left, following a missed Long Beach shot, to clinch the victory. George Trapp scored at the buzzer for Long Beach.

The 49ers, who were seeking to

avenge an 88-65 regional loss to UCLA last year, were ahead most of the way.

UCLA, hitting only 23 percent of its shots in the first half, finally caught up at 50-50 on a 30-foot jump shot by Bibby with 6:06 remaining.

Curtis Rowe's two free throws

with 5:18 to go sent the Bruins into a 53-52 lead, but Long Beach's Dwight Taylor matched that 14 seconds later.

Each team tried only one shot before Wicks was fouled. Bernard Williams tried a layup for Long Beach with 3:44 left but Larry Farmer blocked it and UCLA took the ball.

Bibby attempted a 35-foot jump shot that rimmed the basket and spun out, but the Bruins regained possession at about the two-minute mark and held the ball until Wicks was fouled by Taylor.

Long Beach had opened a 44-33 lead early in the second half on the shooting of Trapp and Ed Ratliff. But the Bruins rallied as Bibby scored five points and Patterson hit two layups.

Ratliff, a 6-foot-6 sophomore, fouled out with 5:23 remaining after scoring 18 points. He was high for the 49ers. Wicks led UCLA with 18.

UCLA committed 17 turnovers, shot just 29 percent and made but 31 of 51 free throws.

In the consolation game, Paul Scheidegger hit four free throws in the final two minutes to preserve University of Pacific's 84-81 victory over Brigham Young.

Kansas 73, Drake 71.

WICHITA, Kan., March 21.—Kansas, down by as many as 12 points and missing two starters with five fouls, roared back behind Dave Robisch to defeat Drake, 73-71, for the NCAA Midwest Regional championship yesterday.

Kansas' 21st consecutive victory and sixth straight in the final minutes was sealed when Bob Kivisto sank a free throw with 17 seconds to play and Roger Brown added another a second later.

Kansas next faces UCLA in Thursday's national semifinals.

Robisch scored 27 points, including 19 in the second half, and was the Jayhawk's lone scoring threat after Bud Stallworth fouled out with 14:45 to play and Pierre Russell followed at 5:53.

Drake was on the verge of its second regional title in three years when the Bulldogs unceremoniously pulled away in the final minutes for a 31-19 lead.

Kansas' lead was 31-19 at the end of the first half and a nine-point advantage when its leader, Clemons, was forced to the bench with four fouls.

Western Kentucky, applying pressure all over the court, forced enough turnovers and poor shots to come back. However, it needed a turnover with 17 seconds left to send the game into overtime at 69-61.

In the consolation, Marquette whipped Kentucky, 91-74. The losers, as Marquette coach Al McGuire was first to point out, had accumulated a second injury earlier this week and were not playing well.

Ohio State had a 33-24 lead at the end of the first half and a nine-point advantage when its leader, Clemons, was forced to the bench with four fouls.

Western Kentucky, applying pressure all over the court, forced enough turnovers and poor shots to come back. However, it needed a turnover with 17 seconds left to send the game into overtime at 69-61.

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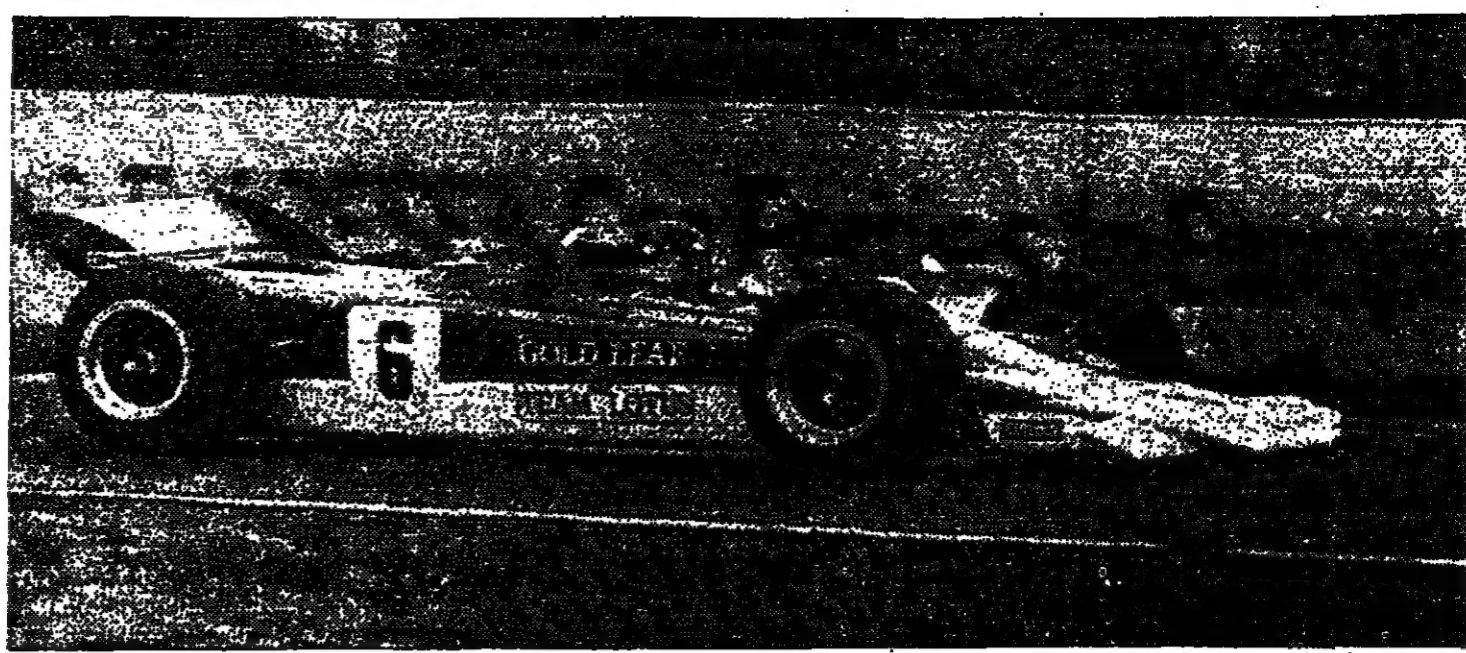
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FAILS TEST—The new Lotus turbine car, driven by Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, made a losing debut yesterday at Brands Hatch, England, in "the Race of Champions."

when it had to drop out soon after the race started because its rear suspension collapsed. Ferrari of Swiss Clay Regazzoni captured the Formula One event.

Regazzoni's Ferrari Takes Prix

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 21 (UPI).—Driving magnificently in cold, damp and windy conditions, Swiss ace Clay Regazzoni won today's Formula One 50-lap "Race of Champions" here.

His victory was the more impressive since he drove a brand new car—Ferrari 312B3—to give the Ferrari stable its 2d 1971 triumph following its victory in the South African Grand Prix earlier this month. This race, though, did not count toward the driver's standing.

For the new Lotus 56b gas turbine car, it was a disappointing day. Lying 11th after the first lap, it had to drop out in the 13th lap with rear-suspension trouble. Though it later rejoined the race, it finally withdrew in the 34th lap when the rear suspension collapsed.

Only seven of the 15 starters finished the race.

Regazzoni's time for the 50-lap race was one hour 13:35 seconds with an average lap speed of 108.04 miles per hour.

Second place went to former world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland in a Tyrrell-Ford. His only other driver to cover 50 laps. His time was 1:13:38.6.

John Surtees, former British world champion driver, his own Surtees-Ford T69, was third, one lap behind, in 1:14:02.

Australia's Tim Schenken in a Brabham-Ford BT 33 took fourth place on the last lap from New Zealand's Howden Ganley, driving a BRM P133, after an exciting race-long duel. The times for a 48-lap distance were 1:13:46.2 and 1:13:49.1 respectively.

Sixth behind Ganley came Britain's Ray Allen in his Formula One race debut in a March-Ford 701 with a time of 1:14:12.1. Seventh and last to finish was Britain's John Miles, son of actor Sir Bernard Miles, in a BRM 163, with a time of 1:14:47.7 covering 48 laps.

After the race, Regazzoni said he was able to pull away from Stewart and New Zealand's Denny Hulme when lying third as the track dried up. The two leaders were using wet weather tires while Regazzoni's Ferrari

was fitted with new smaller sized tires.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson had an unlucky day when his March-Ford 711 had to retire on the 13th lap with a broken drive shaft as he was lying eighth.

A disappointed Emerson Fittipaldi said after the race he would have preferred driving the Lotus 72C in the race, but the new gas turbine B36 had done as well as one could have expected until the suspension trouble developed.

The world champion driver Graham Hill, driving brilliantly, recorded the fastest lap time with one minute 26.7 seconds and a speed of 110.03 mph on lap 37—just 9/10ths of a second off the lap record for Formula One cars. He drove the new Brabham BT34 on its first outing but had to retire on lap 34 with a broken valve spring as he lay third.

Porsche Captures 3d in Row By Taking Sebring 12 Hours

SEBRING, Fla., March 21.—Porsche, defending the World Manufacturers' championship, last night won its third consecutive race of the season, the Twelve Hours of Sebring.

The winning machine was a 917, a grey and blue five-liter sports car driven by Vic Elford of England and Gerard Larrousse of France. They covered a record 260 laps, 12 more than the previous mark, at an average of 112.5 miles an hour.

The Elford-Larrousse car was entered jointly by Porsche/Audi and Martini and Rossi Racing of Saarbrücken, Germany.

A pair of factory-entered Alfa Romeo Tipo 333 prototypes, showing surprising strength, finished second and third. The drivers of the leading Alfa, which covered 257 laps, were Nanni Galli of Italy and Rolf Stommelen of Germany. The next Alfa, which completed 248 laps, was driven by Andrea De Adamich of Italy and Henri Pescarolo of France.

In fourth and fifth places were a brace of Porsche 917E sports cars prepared for the factory by J.W. Automotive Engineering of England, the team that won the first two rounds of this series in January.

The fourth-place Porsche was driven by Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Jackie Oliver of England. The drivers of the fifth-place Porsche were Jo Siffert of Switzerland and Derek Bell of England.

The victory was the first major one for the Martini and Rossi team.

The outcome of the race, though, was disappointing to two of the strongest entries.

One was a Ferrari prototype C-12 entered by the Italian factory and driven by Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., and Jackie Ickx of Belgium. The car led the race from the 63d through the 117th lap, when a broken gear box put it out of business.

The other disappointed team was the Sunoco-Ferrari 512M sports car driven by Mark Donohue of Media, Pa., and David Hobbs of England. Donohue was involved in a high-speed crash with Rodriguez's Porsche. Repairs to his fuel-cell system took 55 minutes and Donohue and Hobbs were never able to make up the gap. They finished sixth.

Of the 57 starters, 30 cars were still running when the race ended at 11 p.m., with 34 having covered enough distance to be classified as finishers.

Gregg Young of Wilton, Conn., escaped with minor injuries when his Ferrari 512 sports car hit an embankment and flipped on its back. He was extricated from the car an instant before it caught fire.

Canada's David Hemmings, who was involved in a high-speed crash with Rodriguez's Porsche, escaped with minor injuries when his Ferrari 512 sports car hit an embankment and flipped on its back. He was extricated from the car an instant before it caught fire.

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